THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Oct. 29.

A Republican Programme for Spain Isabella's Intendente —The War Cloud—Austrian Affairs.

General Continental News

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to October 29.

SPAIN.

A Republican Programme.

Senor Orense has published a republican programme, dated Valencia, October 20. The following are the heads of Senor Orense's programme:—

1. Form of Government—Democratic federal republic.
2. Legislative Power—A single Chamber, elected annually by universal suffrage.
3. Executive Power—A President, nominated by the Chamber without limitation of time, but removable at the pleasure of the Chamber.
4. Judicial Power—Appointment of judges to be wholly independent of the legislative and executive powers.
5. The central or national government to manage the army and navy, the code external and diplomatic affairs, statistics, the Custom House (while it lasts), post office and telegraphs, disputes between provinces, unity of money, weights and measures: extinction of the public debt (the money to be provided from the sale of the royal patrimony, national property, and mines), railways on a large scale.

Principal objects of the government:—

6. The security to every citizen of his individual and primordial rights, which are the following:—Personal liberty, property, freedom of worship, freedom of the press, right of meeting.
7. The penalty of death, slavery, imprisonment, monopolies of the sale of salt and tobacco, taxes on consumption, etc., are to be abolished.
8. Customs, prisons, and judicial processes to be immediately reformed.
9. Domicile and private correspondence to be inviolable.
10. Education, choice of professions and employments, banks and credit institutions to be free.
11. The provincial deputations, alcades, municipal councils, and magistrates to be elected by universal suffrage; their meetings to be open, and a report of the proceedings to be published. These bodies to decide upon all questions which do not come under the control of the central government.
12. Revenue to be raised by one tax, direct and general.
13. The Spanish possessions abroad to enjoy the same rights as the mother country.
14. The post office, telegraphic and other services to be paid for out of the profits they produce, and taxation to be reduced in proportion as these profits increase.
15. The Civil Guard alone shall act as a police. The army to be for the national defense, and a volunteer force to be proposed for the preservation of internal order. Spain renounces wars of conquest, and will make war only when its independence is menaced.

In the decree on the subject of the *Ayuntamientos* and provincial deputations Senor Sagasta made use of the word *monarquia*. Some of the Madrid journals having observed that this was an anticipation of the decision of the nation, the Minister suppressed the word in the *Gaceta Oficial*.

The *Independance Belge* says:—

The presence of Marshals Concha and Pezuela, of Generals Calonge, San Ronan and Nanetti in the Basque provinces is causing some anxiety in Madrid. Pezuela makes frequent journeys into Navarre. The ex-Ministers of the Queen are said to be engaged in preparing the way for exciting a civil war in Spain. All the partisans of the fallen monarch have agreed to meet in France to take measures for this purpose.

Marfori, Queen Isabella's Intendente

Madrid (Oct. 28) Correspondence of London Star.

Long before this reaches you the *canard* about a duel at Brussels between Marfori and Henri Rochefort will have flown away. Every one here was pitying the author of the *Lanterne*, who is more expert with the pen than with the pistol or the sword. At the same time every one was also blaming him for accepting a challenge from the Queen's Chamberlain. It turns out that Marfori has not left Pau. Various versions are current respecting the origin and antecedents of this unpleasant personage, none of which that I have seen are correct. The foundation of his fortune was the love of the late Marshal Narvaez for kitchen comforts and his taste for debauchery. Marfori's father was an Italian emigrant, who came to Cadiz to seek the means of subsistence, and set up a restaurant or eating house there. The fascinations of the foreigner proved more powerful than the virtue of the lady who wore the blue ribbon of the establishment, and the Church not having hallowed the alliance contracted under these irregular circumstances, the future favorite of the Queen of Spain began life illegally. The skill of the lady in her department brought her ordinaries into repute, and attracted the best custom. Narvaez became a frequent guest. He noticed the little lad who occasionally waited upon him, and promised to do something for him. He fulfilled his promise by appointing him to a clerkship in the Bureau of the Hacienda, or Treasury, and earned promotion, as is affirmed, by rendering Narvaez services similar to those which Don Giovanni exacted from Leporello. His lack of geographical knowledge appears to have been his sole qualification for the office of Minister for the Colonies, which post he quitted to become Civil Governor of Madrid. This was a stroke of policy on the part of his powerful protector, who baited his hook with Marfori, calculating to strengthen himself in power through the ascendancy of the latter over the Queen. In his official capacity Marfori attended her Majesty on all occasions, occupying the same box at the opera and other places of amusement and a seat in her carriage at the promenade. She soon noticed him, took him into special favor, and appointed him Intendente de Palacio. This excited the public indignation, and provoked its disgust to the highest degree, to which the scandalous scene at St. Sebastian only put the climax.

Spanish Finances.

A telegram in the London *Morning Post*, under date of Madrid, October 29, reads thus:—

Senor Figuerola, the Minister of Finance, has issued a financial statement, in which he estimates the deficit at 2,500,000 reals, attributing it to the necessity for extraordinary expenditure in consequence of the prevailing distress and the want of work for the lower classes, although, he says, the government does not acknowledge the right of the citizens to be provided with work by the State. This statement, which enters into a full explanation of the real state of the finances in Spain, is accompanied by a decree opening public subscriptions to a loan of 200,000,000 crowns, issued in 1,250,000 Treasury bonds, bearing six per cent. interest. The issuing price is 80 and the interest will be payable on the 30th of June and the 31st of December, reckoning from the 1st of January, 1869. The redemption of the loan will be by drawings, and will commence in 1869 and terminate in 1888. The loan is guaranteed by *pagares* on the Church property and crown domains to the amount of 2,110,000,000 reals. Before the first payment of interest is due the Government will deposit at the Bank of Spain a sufficient amount of *pagares* to guarantee its being met, and will subsequently deposit further *pagares* to the amount obtained from the sale of Church and crown property. The subscription will open on the 11th of November, and will close on the 25th at Madrid and throughout Spain, at Paris, London, and in the colonies. Payments in advance will entitle to a bonus of four per cent. The Minister of Finance has issued a circular to the governors of the provinces on the subject of the application of the tax which is to replace the octroi duties. A decree has been published abolishing the restrictions on the formation of joint-stock companies.

FRANCE.

The New Map of the Second Empire.

The three maps that have of late been so much talked of in connection with the pacific intentions of the French Government appeared October 28. They exhibit the position of France with regard to Europe at three different periods—namely, under the Restoration, under the Orleans, and under the Second Empire. The third map is summed up as follows in *La Liberte*:—

"France has regained her natural limits on the side of the Alps; the fortress of Lesseillon no longer closes to her the road over the Mont Cenis. Italy has been released from the Austrian yoke. To the North, Holland is no longer linked to the German Confederation by Limburg and Luxemburg. The German Confederation being broken up, the Federal fortresses have ceased to exist. Maiuz is occupied by Prussia alone. Landau and Germersheim belong to and are garrisoned by Bavaria, Rastadt by Baden, and Ulm by Bavaria and Wurtemberg. Prussia is greatly increased in size, but, upon the whole, the European equilibrium cannot be said to be destroyed to the detriment of France. Before the war of 1866 Prussia and Austria combined were masters of Germany, and could oppose to France a population of eighty millions of men, bound together by treaties and by a formidable military organization. To-day the powers surrounding France are independent. Belgium and Switzerland are neutral. Prussia, with the Northern Confederation, reckons thirty millions; the German States of the South, bound to Prussia by a military convention, eight millions; Austria thirty-five millions; Italy twenty-three or twenty-four millions. France, with her forty millions, including Algeria, has certainly no cause to fear anybody."

ENGLAND.

Universal Suffrage.

The following letters have been published by the Liverpool *Mercury*:—

280 SOUTH HILL, PARK ROAD, LIVERPOOL, October 26, 1868.—To the Editors of the Liverpool *Mercury*.—Gentlemen:—Will you give publicity to the following answer from Mr Gladstone to the questions put by me to him on behalf of some of his constituents, as to his views respecting Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's bill for the alteration of the laws relating to the property of married women, and the movement in favor of qualified women obtaining the franchise?

I remain your obedient servant,

JOSEPHINE E. BUTLER.

HAWARDEN, October 24, 1868.—Madame:—Pray be good enough to inform my constituents on whose behalf you write that I am favorable in general to an effective protection of the earnings of married women, and that I think it deserves consideration in what way property in female hands can advantageously be represented in the constituencies. Beyond these points I must ask to reserve my full discretion.

I remain, madam, your faithful servant.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

GENERAL NEWS.

The War Cloud in Europe.

From the London Morning Post, Oct 29.

The public will be glad to learn that the apprehensions of war, arising, as it is supposed, from the publication of certain statements purporting to have been made by Baron von Beust to the Austrian Army Commission, may be dismissed. The Austrian Minister's speech has no doubt been misreported. It was a confidential communication. But the question which the Commission had to resolve seems to have been whether, under existing circumstances, Austria could hold her proper position in Europe with an army of less than 800,000 men; and, though we do not profess to have any precise information on the point, it may be that the reasons which Baron von Beust advanced to justify the proposal were based on considerations having no reference whatever to the possible or probable proceedings of France and Prussia. That Austria is preparing for a European war, and dreaming of a formidable alliance, is, as being incompatible with her interests, incredible; but it must be recollected that the events which compelled Austria, as it was said, to turn her face towards the East, marked out the policy which she is bound to pursue, and that it is not as if there were no contravening ideas, no ambition, and no intrigues in her way. It is not as if there were no "black spots" in the Eastern sky; and while Baron von Beust may hope, as we do, that they will disappear, he cannot ignore the responsibility upon which a power would be called to account if the peace of Europe should be broken, as it were, upon its weakness, by the non-fulfilment of obligations which constitute a sort of common security. The words which were addressed to the Army Commission referred, we believe, to the Danube rather than to the Rhine.

We are, however, unable to say that the uneasiness which has again been experienced is altogether unreasonable, or that the fear which it represents is uninstructed and improvident. Great armaments unfortunately indicate the conclusion which has been hastily arrived at through doubts with respect to the objects which the Governments maintaining them have in view. But at the same time it is matter of fact that, as the Paris *Moniteur* has just declared, "the requisite conditions exist in Europe to insure peace and tranquillity." It may fairly be assumed, and without exaggerating the sense of duty which is generally entertained, that no nation of Europe would be a party to spreading the horrors of war out of a mere thirst for aggrandizement; and further, and what is essential to the understanding, that no European Government is competent to enter upon a war in which it would fail to receive national support. As things are this is in itself a safeguard, and the more so as it is obviously susceptible of improvement. The strong are kept in check by the feeling not only that, in the long run, there will be a day of reckoning for wrong-doing, but that immediately, even if it be crowned with success, the wrong doers are subject to distrust and suspicion, which neutralize the influence great powers should exercise. The triumph of armed force—that which would throw us back to the old days of robbery and violence—can hardly be contemplated, even as a remote contingency, with indifference, and if men do not now, as they once did, speak aloud with their tongues of the fire that is hot within them, the most pacific are constrained to admit that the policy of non-interference may be abused.

The Pope's Letter to Eastern Churches.

A correspondent in the Levant *Herald*, of October 21, speaking of the Pope's letter to the Eastern churches, says that thus far it has not been favorably received. The following is an account of its reception at Phanar:—

On Thursday, 15th October, Monseigneur Hassoun, the Roman Catholic vicar general, requested an audience of the Greek Patriarch. The latter replied that he would receive him at four P. M. on Saturday. Accordingly, on that day, at the hour fixed, the vicar, attended by four Catholic ecclesiastics of high rank, proceeded to the patriarchate, and after the usual introductory civilities, presented to his Holiness the recent letter of the Pope to the bishops of the Eastern Church. Before receiving it the Patriarch asked if the epistle were the same as that whose text had been published in the newspapers, and on being informed that it was, he answered that he could not receive a document couched in such unbecoming language, and to which he could not offer a favorable reply. The vicar and his companions then withdrew, without being able to fulfil their mission. The letter has also been delivered to the Armenian Patriarch, who has replied that he cannot answer it without consulting his Synod. It is not believed that the latter will advise acceptance of the invitation.

A Destructive Fire

took place on the premises of the Plymouth Foundry and Engine Company on Wednesday night, 28th ultimo. The mishap was first discovered at about half-past 8 o'clock, and although an unusually large amount of engine power was quickly at work, it was soon found that the greater part of the works were doomed. The fire is one of the most disastrous which has taken place at Plymouth for some years, the damage being estimated at from £30,000 to £40,000, and ninety workmen are thrown out of employment.

The Austrian Army Bill.

The Paris *Moniteur*, in its bulletin of the 29th ult., referring to the discussion of the Army bill in Austria, says:—

The number of 800,000 men is perfectly in accordance with the number of inhabitants of Austria, and with the general state of affairs in Europe. The thoroughly peaceful intentions of the Austrian Government, and the entirely satisfactory state of political affairs resulting from the mutual good feelings and relations of the powers, cannot fail to give to the discussion on the Austrian Army bill, shortly to be held, a purely technical character. Every thing calculated to spread uneasiness will, therefore, be discarded from the discussion, as the public mind is at the present moment quite made up that all the requisite conditions exist in Europe to insure peace and tranquility.

Baron Von Beust's War Speech.

Baron Beust's speech, says the *Daily News* of the 29th, urging the necessity of maintaining the Austrian army on a war footing of eight hundred thousand, seems to have been regarded as an unfavorable symptom in Paris, as the Bourse is said to have been so depressed by it yesterday that Rentes closed 45c. lower than on the previous day.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—Our Paris correspondent, writing last night, says:—"The discourse attributed to Baron Beust has, of course, created a profound sensation here, although it is possible that the Minister may have resorted to the expedient of alarming the commission on the army to get it to approve of his plans. It is asserted here that ever since Sadowa Napoleon III has been asking, 'When? when?' and that Austria has invariably replied that she was not ready. Baron Beust, it is said, was in hopes of engaging France in a war and remaining quietly at home. France, however, has waited patiently, and Austria has been outmanœuvred and forced into readiness. The *Journal de Paris* begs us to pay no attention to words, but merely to regard acts; the writer declares that France and Austria are not in a situation to go to war. When the Havas Company received the telegraphic account of Baron Beust's speech, they sent it to the Foreign Office, which suggested the addition, 'We leave the responsibility of the words attributed to Baron Beust to the *New Free Press* of Vienna.'"

OBITUARY.

The Marquis of Hastings.

We are informed by cable telegram this morning that the Marquis of Hastings, at once one of the most noble, most unprincipled, and most dissipated patrons of the British turf, has gone to his fathers. Dying in his twenty-sixth year, having worn himself out with debauchery, wine, women, and horses, he was a fair but advanced example of the model modern young British noble. With an income of one hundred thousand pounds a year, this man's total assets will not probably buy his executor a gold snuff-box. He was a first-class blackleg. At the age when young men of moderate means are about to enter college and prepare themselves for the battle of life, this scapegrace had thirteen mistresses; his name was known and familiar in the *coulisses* of the Grand Opera, in the most degraded and gilded quarters of Paris; equally at home in the Jockey Club, the Faubourg St. Germain, the Rue Medee, the Tuileries, or the Mabille. At eighteen the Marquis owned the fastest and most luxurious yacht in England, and had penetrated every nook in the Mediterranean and Baltic Seas, and astonishing stories have been told of the almost Belshazzar-like orgies that have taken place on board of this magnificent vessel. Coryphees and figurantes outnumbered the able seamen, and riot and luxury were the rule and not the exception. Of an old and noble line, the inheritor of a kingly fortune, his rent roll being almost incalculable, this man, now dead at an age when he might have been the ornament of the forum or senate, teaches a lesson. Strange stories are told of the madcap and spendthrift lord. At nineteen he had a very handsome and distinguished presence, and his betting-book was the wonder of the British metropolis. One day he would be in the French capital watching his Prix de Paris, and making his betting-book, taking great odds; twenty-four hours after and he was *en route* for the Scottish Moorlands to knock off grouse; at the end of the week he would be found in the Mole of Naples with a pretty ballet girl, watching the loading of his pleasure yacht with choice Italian wines and the fragrant fruits of the South; then he would make a dash at the Carpathians; a look at the beauties promenading the Pretor of Vienna, and again on the great Derby Day, at Epsom Downs, standing before the Grand Stand, the observed of all observers, his book good for twenty or thirty thousand pounds, sometimes all wagered on one horse. Three days later the keel of his yacht would be cleaving the cold waters of the Baltic in search of adventure, and then back again to enjoy the rout and riot and perfumed uproar of the great London fashionable world. A life of purple and fine linen, he had a merry time among the princes of the earth, to dash, flicker, and finally to smoulder in the ashes of forgotten luxury. Towards the close of short but merry life, the Marquis of Hastings became involved in difficulties, and at one time his betting and other debts amounted to a quarter of a million of pounds. Surrounded by a gang of unprincipled blacklegs and broken down men who had at one time held fair positions, his course was downward, and his career brief and bad. At the last Derby, Hastings was "short" some £80,000 in his betting book, having backed his own horse Lady Elizabeth; and the Derby being won by Blue Gown, the Marquis had to cut and run for it. It is more than hinted that the Prince of Wales and the late Marquis were on terms of intimacy, and were occasionally boon companions in many a dissolute bout. It is more than probable that the decease of the Marquis of Hastings resulted from a severe and long protracted course of dissipation. His vital energy had long ago been terribly sapped, and those who witnessed his last hours and exit must have found his end a fitting climax to his eventful life.

—The following will give a more definite idea of the gambling proclivities of the Marquis:—

He entered freely into the sports of the turf, and was soon widely known for the reckless manner in which he wagered his money upon his favorite horses. For racing and pure-blooded horses he seems to have had a great passion. His stable was speedily filled with fine horses of various ages, some of which were famous at the time he purchased them, and others were rendered so by his connection with them.

Some of these horses he entered at nearly every race which occurred in England, placing his money upon them against the advice of his friends, and losing large sums. In 1867 he appeared at the Derby very much embarrassed pecuniarily. His horses were beaten in every race in which they contested, and the young Lord Hastings lost $500,000. This sum he paid, and in October of the same year he lost $250,000 additional, owing to the unexpected failure of his horse Lady Elizabeth, who had won everything but the one race on which her owner had so great a stake. On still another race that same year he lost $200,000, and this last sum broke him up. He fell into the hands of the Jews, and his private affairs were exposed to the world. He had married the Lady Flora Paget, who was at the time engaged to another gentlemen, but who preferred to walk from a milliner's shop into the arms of her more youthful lover. There was some scandal attached to this marriage, which his subsequent failure served to aggravate. He was not able to pay all his debts, and hence he was assailed in a most violent and vindictive manner. He contrived, however, to compromise his affairs in some manner, and in May last again appeared at the Derby with Lady Elizabeth and some other horses. Lady Elizabeth was entered for the race, and up to the hour of starting stood favorite at long odds. Her owner had backed her to the extent of $500,000, and this sum involved not only his solvency, but his honor, credit, and good name; if his horse were to fail him, then he would be branded as a defaulter throughout all England. When Lady Elizabeth came to the score it was evident that she was in no condition to run, and that she had been drugged. That such was the case was subsequently proven satisfactorily. The race was run, and the horse upon which was staked so large a sum, and a man's reputation in addition, not only lost, but was so badly beaten that the judges did not even assign her a place in the summary. Again was her young owner assailed with violent abuse, and charges of the gravest character were circulated regarding him. Notwithstanding all this, he appeared within a month at the Paris races, where, one Sunday, his horse, the Earl, won the grand prize—an object of art presented by the Emperor—$200,000 in gold, besides a sweepstakes of $200 for each entry. Returning to England, he figured extensively at the Ascot races in June, where the Earl was again a winner, carrying off the St. James Palace stakes and one other, although heavy odds were laid against him. Another horse of his, the young filly Athena, won still another race on the same occasion. The winnings of the Marquis on this occasion were comparatively small, and went but a short distance among his numerous creditors. These were his last racing ventures, as the Jews speedily closed in upon him and confiscated all that could be reached of his little remaining property. While his losses upon the turf were very large, he was not always a loser. His small winnings served to keep him afloat longer than would have seemed possible, but were not sufficient to save him from ruin. His career was commented on by the press throughout the whole civilized world, and in England created a great deal of feeling against the sports of the turf. During the investigations of his affairs, some most disgraceful proceedings relating to horse racing were disclosed, and the Marquis of Hastings was not the only titled person whose reputation suffered in consequence. When he was in the height of his career, and when the public were talking most of his folly and recklessness, two of the London comic papers appeared almost simultaneously with full-page cartoons of "the Derby." Each, with but slight variation, represented the Marquis in a carriage with some of his sporting friends, driving fast to perdition, while the Marchioness was represented in high revel, flinging to the winds honor, credit, self-respect, ambition, and, in fact, all the virtues.

PEDESTRIANISM.

A Woman in Male Attire Challenges Weston.

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Express* of Monday evening says:—

"We have seen several notices in Eastern papers of the pedestrianism of one 'Madame Moore.' In Troy she is said to have walked fifty miles in ten hours, fifteen minutes, and twenty-five seconds, the last five miles of which she walked barefooted, her shoes hurting her feet. 'Madame Moore' arrived in this city Saturday afternoon, and visited the theatre in the evening, where she created no little sensation. After leaving the theatre she made inquiry for a gambling house on St. Paul street, saying she had a letter of introduction to the proprietor from a man in Syracuse. After some assistance she found the place, where she announced herself as 'Madame Moore, a walking lady by profession,' and produced her card of introduction. Her arrival soon became noised about town, and came to the ears of Policemen Pints and Foster, who went in quest of her, and invited her to take 'a walk' to the police station. She said that she had not been in the habit of talking such walks, but reluctantly consented to accompany the officers.

"This morning she came into court to settle damages. She stated that she had been engaged in the walking business for six months, and this was the first time she had been arrested. She gave her name as Mrs. Anna Fitzgibbons, and her age twenty-two years. She is an Englishwoman, and has a mother living in Europe. She said all her dresses were in a trunk at Troy, and she had no change with her. The Squire told her she would be supplied at the Penitentiary, whither he should send her for sixty days. She wore blue pantaloons and vest, check shirt, sack coat, jockey hat, and her neck was tastily dressed with a stand-up paper collar and fashionable ne ktie. Her hair was cut short, and combed behind her ears. She says she can beat Weston walking, and that she has made money in some places and lost in others, and when she arrived here she had 'nary a red.' In every place she has walked she has adopted male attire. She says her home is in New York city, that she has been an actress in Buffalo, and since that time has been to England, her birthplace. She came here with the intention of walking in the rink. She will now have an opportunity of working for the benefit of the public. She took her sentence coolly, remarking that if let off this time she would reform."

SPICY.

General Kilpatrick to the Butcher Forrest.

General E. W. Whitaker, of Hartford, writes the following letter to General H. R. Shackelford, of New Haven, in reply to Forrest's letter to the latter, denying the truth of General Kilpatrick's statements in his speech at New Haven, and challenging Kilpatrick to mortal combat:—

General H. R. Shackelford, New Haven, Conn.—General—In reply to Forrest's recent letter to you, I am authorized by General Kilpatrick to say that since officers of the United States Army who were present at the investigation of the Fort Pillow massacre, the testimony of hundreds of witnesses there taken, and the report of the Congressional Committee which conducted that investigation, have not only confirmed his (Kilpatrick's) statements on that subject, but have given additional and more shocking details of Forrest's inhuman conduct at Fort Pillow, General Kilpatrick has nothing to communicate to either Forrest or Basil Duke except to reiterate his denunciations of Forrest's unparalleled atrocities.

I am, very respectfully, etc.,

E. W. WHITAKER.

Hartford, Oct. 30, 1868.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y. Cent. R.	119	Pac Mail S. Co.	116⅝
N.Y. and E. R.	38¾	Toledo & Wabash	57⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R.	67⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	81¾	Adams Express	46½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86½	Wells Fargo	27½
Chi. and N. W. com	80¼	U.S Express Co.	42
Chi. and N. W. pref.	82¼	Tennessees, new	69
Chi. and R. I. R.	102½	Gold	133⅞
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	107¼	Market firm.	

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

General Grant and Universal Suffrage—The First Business of the Next Congress.

Affairs in Cuba—A Claim for Belligerent Rights—The European Markets.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The question of

Universal Suffrage

will be agitated early and earnestly in the next session of Congress. Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is preparing a bill, which he will introduce as soon as Congress meets, providing for universal suffrage in all the States. The subject is being carefully considered by the leaders of the Republican party in both houses of Congress, as well as those outside. Within a few days two or three prominent politicians have had interviews with

General Grant,

with a view to ascertain if he will favor such a policy. Grant, of course, was very guarded, but he is said to have discussed the question quite freely, and one of those who conversed with him about it asserts very positively that he favors it. There is a difference of opinion as to the truth of this, but the statement comes from a gentleman who is a warm friend of General Grant, and who labored earnestly in the campaign to secure his election.

FROM CUBA.

The Power to Pardon Conferred on Balmaseda—More Fighting.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—The provisional government of Spain has conferred on Count Balmaseda the full power to pardon all persons engaged in the present insurrection, except the leaders. The district governors of the island have been changed. The rebels are in possession of Remate, Mata, and some other towns in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe. Remate is on the southern slope of the island, about forty miles west-southwest of Puerto Principe, and about ten miles inland. There is much fighting in the whole neighborhood. Government admits this in a published communication. Nothing has been recently heard from Colonel Lono. A rebel commission here claim that they have plenty of money in New York, as well as war material. They also claim for the rebels the rights of belligerents. Several Mexicans are arriving and their movements are watched, as the whole party are suspected of unfriendly designs on Cuba.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.

Schuyler Colfax,

Benjamin Wade, Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. O. J. Dickey, and Hon. E. McPherson were here last night, the two former the guests of Samuel Shoemaker, of the Adams Express, at whose house many called last evening and passed congratulations. The distinguished visitors leave to-day *en route* homeward. There were no speeches. Many ladies called.

The Democrats

held a meeting last night at their headquarters here, and magnanimously passed a resolution to support Grant's administration. Wonderful! Generosity unsolicited!

There was a heavy rain last night.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Disavowal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The *Tribune* this morning formally disavows the Butler card abusive of J. W. Simonton, published on the 29th of October, and says:—"Mr. Simonton has been known to us for years as a citizen held in honorable esteem, one against whom such gross imputation as those of Butler were essentially incredible. But Butler's attack was so wanton, so causeless, and his spirit so clearly malevolent, that his charges seemed to us calculated to injure no one but himself."

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 11—A. M.—Consols, 94⅛, for both money and account; United States Five-twenties, 74⅛. Stocks steady: Erie, 27; Illinois Central, 96⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 34⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—A. M.—Cotton is tending down: sales of probably 10,000 bales. Shipments to Bombay to the 6th, since last report, 3000 bales.

LONDON, Nov. 11—A. M.—Tallow 52s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 11—P. M.—United States Five-twenties easier at 73¾; Erie Railroad, 26⅞; Illinois Central, 96⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—P. M.—Cotton flat; the sales will not exceed 8000 bales; uplands, 10¾@11c.; Orleans, 11¼@11½. Provisions firm. Common Rosin, 5s. 6d. Tallow steady.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1868.

The Money market is easier. Loans on call on Government collateral rule at 6@7 per cent; prime commercial paper ranges from 9@10 per cent. per annum. There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were unsettled. Government securities were a fraction lower. 6s of 1881 sold at 113¼, a slight decline; 105⅛ was bid for 10-40s; 108⅞ for '62 5-20s; 106 for '64 5-20s; 106⅞ for '65 5-20s, and 109 for July '65 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 102½@102⅞, an advance of ⅛.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 48⅛@48½, closing at the former rate, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¾@54, a decline of ¼; Lehigh Valley at 55, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 31½, a decline of ½; 123 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 44½ for Little Schuylkill; 67 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was more doing. Second and Third sold at 50, no change; Hestonville at 10½, no change; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 16½, an advance of ¼. 71 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 65½ for West Philadelphia.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. North America sold at 244; 157 was bid for Philadelphia; 31½ for Mechanics'; 110 for Kensington; 43 for Consolidation; 68½ for Corn Exchange; and 121 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20½ for preferred do; 28⅞ for Lehigh Navigation; 72 for Morris Canal preferred; 13 for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

—William Painter & Co., Bankers, No. 36 South Third street, have just published a valuable work containing a record of the various issues of Government securities, together with a correct copy of the acts under which the same are issued.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	U S 6s, '81..cp	113¾	100 sh	Read R.......b15.	48¾
$200	City 6s, New..ls.	102¾	100	do	48½
$200	do..New	102¾	100	do..s5wn&i.	48¾
$1100	do..N..s5wn.	102¾	100	do.......b15.	48⅝
$2000	Pa R 2 m 6s	96½	100	do.......b15.	48⅝
6 sh	Leh V R. frid'y	55	100	do.......c.	48 3-16
4	do	55	100	do.......c.	48 1-16
11 sh	Penna R.	53¾	100	do.......c.	48⅝
4	do.......ls.	54	100	do	48½
10	do	53⅞	100	do.......b15.	48⅝
48	do.......ls.	53¾	100	do.......b10.	48¾
100	do..opg&in.	53½	100	do.......b15.	48⅝
50 sh	2d & 3d	50	500	do.....ls.b10.	48½
15	do.......ls.	50	100	do.......b10.	48⅝
300 sh	Cata Pf...ls b 60.	31½			

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	133⅞	11·57 A. M.	134
10·50 "	134	12·11 P. M.	134¼
10·55 "	134⅛	12·15 "	134⅛
11·00 "	134¼	12·17 "	134
11·25 "	134⅛	12·22 "	134¼
11.45 "	134⅛	12·43 "	134

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114⅛; old 5-20s, do., 108⅞@108⅞; new 5-20s, 1864, 106⅛@106¼; do., 1865, 106⅞@107; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1867, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40, 104⅞@105⅛. Gold, 134.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113½; do. 1862, 108¾@108⅞; do., 1864, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 1865, 106⅞@107; do. 1865, new, 109¼@109½; do., 1867, new, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1868, 110¼@110½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¾@105. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 134@134¼. Silver, 129@130½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113⅜@113⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108⅞@108⅞; do. 1864, 106⅛@106½; do., 1865, 106⅞@106⅞; do. July, 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do. July, 1867, 109⅜@109⅝; 1868, 109⅞@110⅛; 10-40s, 104⅞@105. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134⅛@134¼.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD—First Mortgage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi annual gold coupons attached payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.—Bark is scarce, and No. 1 Quercitron is held at $42·50 per ton. 48 hhds Peterson & Mustard's sold at $48 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is coming forward more freely, and prices favor buyers. Sales of prime at $7·25. Timothy may be quoted at $2·75@3. Flaxseed is in fair request at $2·60@2·65.

The Flour Market is steady, but there is not much activity. About 600 barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5·75@6·50 for superfine; $6·75@7 for extras; $7·25@8 for spring wheat extra family, $8·50@11 for winter wheat do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7·50@8. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market presents no new feature, the demand being mostly for prime lots, which are scarce. Sales of red at $1·85@2·05, and amber at $2·10@2·14. Rye sells at $1·50@1·55 per bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is unsettled. Sales of fair yellow at $1·16@1·17; 1200 bushels new do at 90@95c.; and 2000 bushels Western mixed at $1·18@1·19. Oats are without change. Sales of 2000 bushels Western at 67@71c.

No change to note in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is quiet. We quote at $1·08 per gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........NOVEMBER 11.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.............49 | 11 A. M. ....49 | 2 P. M. 52

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Chililan, Strum, Halifax, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Elvie Allen, Allen, Genoa, Chas. C. Van Horn.
Schr L. A. Dannenhower, Sheppard, Boston, Van Dusen & Bro.
Schr Mischief, Conway, Barbados, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Sarah C. Smith, Banks, Washington, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Thomas Harris, Borman, Washington, do.
Schr Helen, Carey, Norfolk, do.
Schr Mary E. Staples, Dinsmore, Boston, do.
Schr L. Sturtevant, Cruise, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Frontier, Skinner, Portland, do.
Schr Alex. Wiley, Avery, Richmond, do.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Cambridge, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, Anderson, New Haven, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.
Schr A. E. Martin, Buell, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Pathway, McElwee, Boston, D. Tyler & Co.
Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillin, Richmond,
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, Richmond.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Powell, Richmond.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainor, Norwalk.
Schr Port Royal, Moore, Norwalk.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, from Dorchester.
Schr Pathway, McElwee, from Portsmouth.
Schr A. E. Martin, Buell, from Portsmouth.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, from Washington.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Powell, from Washington.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainor, from Branford.
Schr Manantico, Claypoole, from Salem.
Schr Port Royal, Moore, from New Haven.
Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 9—6 P. M.—The following vessels from Philadelphia passed to sea this morning:—Barques Eva, for Antwerp; Woodside, for New Orleans; brigs Romaine, for Cork; Emily Fisher, for Trinidad de Cuba; and a Swedish brig, supposed the Margaretha, for Cork.

The barque Savannah, for Sombrero, put into the Breakwater with the captain sick, and remains, in company with the brig Waverly, for Odessa, before reported. Wind SW.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 9th inst.

Barque Argus, hence for Stettin, was spoken 21st ult., lat. 52, long. 2 deg. E.

Brig Maria Wheeler, hence at Boston yesterday.

Brig Tangent, Terrill, hence for Rockport, at Gloucester 9th inst.

Brig Thomas Walter, Robinson, hence for Ponce, P. R., put into Bermuda 24th ult. in distress, of what nature not stated.

Schr Marion Darrah, hence for Portland, at Gloucester 9th inst.

Schr R. W. Brown, Rodman, hence, at Fall River 7th inst.

Schrs Laura Bridgman, Hart; H. T. Hedges, Franklin; Joseph Wilson, Somers; J. Q. C. Wishart, Mason; Hattie Page, Haley; S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey; J. Compton, Collins; J. S. Hewett, Foster; A. M. Aldridge, Robinson; West Wind, Lawson; E. R. Graham, Smith; and M. E. Graham, Fountain, hence, at Boston 9th instant.

Schr Gold Hunter, Crowell, hence, at St. John, N. B., 7th inst.

Schrs General Grant, Fitzgerald; John C. McShain, Smith; and W. B. McShain, Christy, hence, at Richmond 7th inst.

Schrs Seventy Six, L. A. Burlingame, and J. H. Hartley, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 7th inst.

Schr Abner Taylor, Gulliver, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Newport 8th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Arrived, steamship Celia, from London.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 11.—Arrived yesterday, steamship Tripoli, from New York.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Grant's Cabinet.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's Democrat.

Our contemporaries are worrying their heads about Grant's Cabinet to no purpose. Mr. Washburne is the party who has the final *dictum* in the matter, and to him all arguments must be addressed.

Within forty-eight hours that "honorable gentleman" has stated that he had no objection to Stanton, so it may be considered settled that the War portfolio will be offered to the late Edwin, who was at once the best executive officer and the most notorious personal coward connected with the recent difficulty.

We have no objection to the selection. If it is necessary that the War Department shall rule the South for four years to come, in mercy's name let the governing power be a man with a policy, and not an idiot with a cigar. In the name of a suffering people we say, "Give us Stanton, who will lay down a plan and follow it, rather than a toady, who will shift and vary according to the maudlin mental meanderings of his master."

Horace Greeley in the Post Office would be very much like a bull in a china shop—good for the trade in general, but bad for that particular place. He would doubtless initiate plans for the good of the people, but would make the Department a greater drag upon the Treasury.

Senator Sherman is the only decent name mentioned in connection with the Treasuryship. Morgan would degrade it to the level of a huckster shop; Wade would use it for his personal preferment; Conkling would look well to the interests of his friends in the street; and Washburne—well, neither he nor Grant would be any the poorer at the end of the term.

It would be pleasant if we could have a gentleman and a scholar at the head of our Foreign Office; but the chances favor the tender to Sumner, whose personal vanity leads him to prefer the office in which he can make the best display. Adams would be better than Sumner, so would Trimmy Dix, but unless Sumner is as impotent with Washburne as he has been with some other people, he will be the next Secretary of State.

But aside from all else, it is evident that Stanton has it in his power to be President during the four years next from the 4th of March, 1869. He must be master wherever he may be, and as Grant had to yield before, and as Lincoln, Fremont, McClellan, Burnside, Meade, and even Seward, were compelled to defer to him, who could be frightened by a shadow, so Grant will have to yield again, and whining Washburne, with his paper collars and ragged hose, will find too late that in deferring for once to "public sentiment," he put a halter about his own neck, and gave away his birthright.

The great question now is: Will Stanton accept? And in this question the people of the South have a mighty interest.

The Two Alternatives for the New President.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

The Republican party already exhibits signs of disintegration, and these will multiply every day. It is made up of very discordant and incongruous material—the election of General Grant being the link that bound them together when no other could have done so. It may sound paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true, that this party could not have survived either defeat or victory. It is clear, we think, that General Grant will have to block out a policy of his own, and look beyond party to the country to sustain him. If he does this he may well face the future, and the splitting up of the Republican party need not alarm him. Indeed, it will be a positive help to his administration.

During the last three years the Republican party has been governed by a few ultra leaders, who have whipped and coerced the more moderate men, and thus compelled party unity. The stimulus of a Presidential election helped to establish the power of this oligarchy, and the name of General Grant won enough of the Democrats and floating vote barely to carry the October elections, on which that of November depended. But this is now over, and the prize is won. The rule of Jacobin leaders cannot be kept up; they have pushed matters too far, and their army is rebellious. General Grant has never promised to be the "constable" or "tool" of Congress, as Mr. Phillips supposes, or pretends to suppose; the moderate men will think it a fine time to perfect the victory won in Grant's nomination over the ultras; and as for the Democrats who voted for Grant, they certainly did not intend to commit themselves to Butler, Sumner, or Wendell Phillips. They were for "peace."

If General Grant should commit the great mistake of attempting to please the ultra leaders who have dominated in Congress for some years, he will not retain for a month even the support of a majority of the people. Such a policy is not what was bargained for by the many Democrats who, as the Springfield *Republican* asserts, voted for him. They would be very sorry to find themselves mistaken in him, and that they had helped to rivet the Jacobin policy of Greeley and Sumner upon the country; but they would not be slow to detect their mistake, and to join the Conservative opposition. This Conservative opposition is, as a body, prepared to judge General Grant with great candor and liberality; it is ready to accord to him the most patriotic intentions for the public good, and it will support him with enthusiasm in an effort to wipe out vindictive measures, and thereby do away with sectional estrangement; but the hour that General Grant shall finally commit himself to the ultras, and a maintenance of their proscriptive policy, their duty will be plain. They will be a unit against his administration, and, receiving back into their ranks the Democrats whose votes they lost on the 3d of November last, they would be a real majority of the people, and before their united opposition the erring administration would go down in short order. They would carry all the elections to be held hereafter in the great Central and Western States, and secure by a large majority the next House of Representatives to be chosen. The moderate Republicans would also desert an ultra administration, not so promptly, perhaps, as the others, but surely, and in large masses. The Government would soon be left in a woful minority, and nothing would remain but four years of embarrassment and unpopularity, and an ignominious surrender of office.

If, on the other hand, General Grant should aim to become a pacificator of the country, and thus discard the counsels of Sumner, Greeley, and the rest, he will, of course, lose a good many Republicans. By neither nor any plan could he keep that party together. It must divide at once. But his loss of the ultras and violent radicals would endear him all the more to the moderate men of the Republican party, and would conciliate the Democratic party and the country generally. Such an administration would be immensely popular, and if the new President were suffered to retire at the end of his term it would be with such general respect and approval as followed Washington, Monroe, and Jackson to their retirement. There would be once more an "era of good feeling" in the country, and the author of it all would have a broad and enduring fame.

Our National Finances.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The last monthly statement of the national debt, with the operations of the Treasury Department throughout October, has now been for several days before the public. The only general comment it has provoked relates to the prospect or probability of Mr. McCulloch's stepping in to "relieve the money market," after the fashion that the late Nicholas Biddle contrived to render so odious.

Now, we do not know nor care whether the Secretary of the Treasury will or will not do anything to help those who have sold stocks that they do not own, or those who have bought stocks that they do not expect nor desire to hold, but we hope and trust he has resolved to do nothing in the premises, which is the right thing to do, so far as it goes. What *we* would like to learn of the Secretary is, How long does he propose to keep one hundred millions of coin idle and useless in the Treasury, when he might well spare sixty millions of it to buy up interest-bearing debt, and thus save the country three or four millions per annum? And to this question we can get no answer, even by irresponsible rumor from Washington.

We owe a great national debt, which bears a high rate of interest. Our bonds sell far below their true value, in part because they are superabundant. Were their volume sensibly reduced they would command better prices. Had Mr. McCulloch, two or three years ago, employed fifty millions of gold in buying up such interest-bearing obligations of the Treasury as could be bought to the best advantage, he would thereby have improved the national credit, while saving some ten millions which he has since paid as interest on the bonds he might have thus cancelled. Nay, more, he would have saved the country at least ten millions more in the price of the bonds which have meantime been sent to Europe, and sold for much less than they are worth—sold so cheap because so many were pressing on the market. The country is not less than twenty millions of dollars poorer, while its bonds are worth considerably less, than if Mr. McCulloch had persistently pursued the policy of paying off interest-bearing debt with every dollar that was not needed in the current fiscal operations of the Treasury.

Why this vast bulk of useless gold has been and still is kept in the Treasury, when it might have been used to reduce the public burdens and exalt the public credit, we have never been permitted to understand. If Mr. McCulloch were a gold gambler, or the secret partner of gold gamblers, all would be plain. Presuming him an honest and faithful servant of the public, his policy is a marvel in our eyes. So much gold piled up in three or four vaults is a perpetual and fearful temptation to its custodians and to burglars. Every dollar thus hoarded is hoarded at a risk; whereas all risk would be averted by converting it into Government bonds at current rates and then burning the bonds. How long must the country continue to suffer a loss of $10,000 per day through Mr. McCulloch's refusal to do what is so obviously and plainly the right thing?

Looking at his last exhibit, we observe without surprise that his wrong-doing is aggravated. Here is the proof:—

	Oct. 1.	*Nov. 1.*
Gold in Treasury..........	$96 891 847	$103,407 985
Five-twenty bonds......	1,594 888,600	1,602 312,250

Increase of gold..$6,516,137 Do. bonds..$7,425,650

Thus the Secretary has increased his vast hoard of coin by $6,516,137, at the same time that he has issued $7,425,650 of new five-twenties—the market value of the two amounts being nearly the same. Had he bought up and paid off $60,000,000 of interest-bearing debt, instead of issuing seven millions of new bonds, we are confident that the Government credit would have been essentially strengthened, while the burden of the public debt would have been sensibly reduced.

Can it be that a policy so manifestly hostile to the public interest will much longer be persisted in?

The President and the Revenue Frauds.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Several days ago a number of affidavits were placed before President Johnson, purporting to give a history of some of the fraudulent transactions in the whisky business in this city, and charging complicity upon several prominent United States officials here and at Washington. These statements were in a measure *ex-parte*, and were to be regarded in much the same light as a presentment to a grand jury. They bore upon their face evidence of truthfulness, having been made under oath; and while it would have been wrong to condemn the parties implicated until they had been afforded an opportunity to be heard in their own defense, a case was made out strong enough to demand their trial upon the charges preferred against them. There appears to be a practical difficulty, however, in the way of the investigation. Many of the persons embraced in the indictment are Government officers, through whom the inquiry would have to be prosecuted if the proceedings were to be conducted in the customary formal manner, and one of the main features of the charges we understand to be that these very individuals obstruct investigation and use their official positions to embarrass the prosecution and defeat the ends of justice.

It is very certain that enormous frauds have been perpetrated against the Government, by which over a hundred million dollars have been diverted from the national treasury into the pockets of individuals directly or indirectly interested in the whisky business. This is a well-established fact. It is equally certain that none of the principal parties engaged in these nefarious transactions have been brought to justice, and that whenever a prosecution has been attempted it has been obstructed by the very persons who ought to be the foremost to protect the interests of the Government. Binckley commenced an investigation in this city some weeks ago, and at the outset he was met by opposition from Government officials. His authority was called in question, and it was soon discovered that he had the whole Revenue Department to fight as well as the suspected criminals against whom his proceedings were directed. A similar case has recently occurred in Richmond, Virginia, where John A. Gilmer undertook to act as a special agent of the Government to investigate the fraudulent transactions of the whisky rings and their allies. From a lengthy correspondence in our possession we learn that Gilmer met all manner of opposition from the Government officials, high and low, and that eventually the Treasury Department virtually repudiated his action and ignored all the evidence of fraud that he had accumulated.

Judge Fullerton, an able lawyer, an honest man, and a good Republican, is the party through whom the affidavits to which we have referred have been laid before the President, and further evidence which he has collected will, we believe, be submitted soon. We understand that the substance of Judge Fullerton's developments has been already brought to the attention of the Cabinet, but that he is there met by the opposition of McCulloch, Seward, and Evarts, who unite in preventing any action from being taken upon his report. Thus we find at every step obstructions to the investigation of the frauds that so notoriously exist in the Revenue Department. They meet us at every turn—in the Cabinet, in the Departments, and in the courts. Now it is a Cabinet officer, now the head of a department, now the head of a bureau, and now a district attorney, a judge, or a marshal, who rises up as a barrier between the criminals and the law. It is a significant fact, too, that at the very moment a disclosure of rascality is threatened the Seward organs open their batteries against the parties supposed to be instrumental in the movement, and the Congressional committee, which has been for months lying dormant, reappears upon the scene and becomes suddenly active in the business of investigation. But while everything is thus muddled and confused, the people bear in mind these leading facts:—First, that enormous frauds actually exist in the Revenue Department; secondly, that honest officials would cheerfully avail themselves of any means, regular or irregular, authorized or unauthorized, to discover the offenders; and, thirdly, that there is an evident inconsistency in allowing the parties accused of complicity in these frauds to have anything whatever to do with the prosecution of an investigation into the fact whether such frauds really exist.

President Johnson is the only man who now has it in his power to cut the Gordian knot and set all these matters right. It is useless for him to appeal to his Cabinet while three of its members are resolved to prevent any recognition of Judge Fullerton's charges. While in some movements he is bound to consult his Cabinet, he can in others act independently of their coöperation or advice. The Tenure-of-Office law gives him the power to suspend, if not to remove, certain officers of the Government. Enough has been brought to his knowledge to justify him in suspending five or six of the leading officials implicated in Judge Fullerton's charges. Indeed, if he suffers them to remain in office he defeats the investigation at once; for it is directed against them, and they are the parties officially empowered to conduct it. If he will remove them out of the way a fair and thorough investigation can be made, but not otherwise. We call upon President Johnson, therefore, to throw himself back upon his honest impulses, and to rid his administration in its last hours of the stigma that rests upon it through the corruption with which it is surrounded. The world, which gives him credit for sufficient courage, will be disposed to question his inclination to purify the Government unless he forces a thorough investigation into the frauds now brought distinctly to his notice. If he should falter or refuse to suspend all suspected officials, high and low, until the charges against them have been fully tried and disposed of, he will seriously damage his own reputation, but will afford little protection to the parties he screens from justice. The work he hesitates to undertake his successor will thoroughly perform. General Grant will, beyond doubt, make a complete cleaning out of the Revenue Department from top to bottom as soon as he succeeds to office. The new administration will rise in the light of purity and honor, if the present one should set in the darkness of corruption and disgrace. It is for Andrew Johnson to say whether such a contrast shall live on the page of history, or whether he will yet do an act that will fasten the notorious corruptions of his administration upon his radical enemies, and leave his own reputation for honesty and integrity untarnished.

The Fluctuations of Gold.

From the N. Y. Times.

The price of gold has been fluctuating of late in a manner very damaging to business and the public interests.

It is one of the worst evils of the high premium upon coin that it is continually unsettling prices, and that it gives opportunity for variation of values so wide as to disturb the legitimate and healthy course of trade. The elements of risk and uncertainty which it has introduced into all commercial transactions affect the well-being of all classes of the community and work injury to all lines of business.

There can be no permanent remedy for these evils but in the resumption of specie payments—that is, in the appreciation of the currency to the value of its face, and the value of the gold which it assumes to represent. Every point of decline in the premium on gold—every point of advance in the price of bonds—is a step in that direction; but while the movements are apt at any moment to be reversed, we must look for a continuance of the financial distraction and business confusion from which we have suffered so long and grievously.

From one cause or another, the premium, which had been gradually moving downward of late until towards the close of last week it reached 32—33, has, during the past day or two, been again forced upward. We don't suppose any man could give a satisfactory or intelligent reason for this reverse. The reason assigned by those who take the trouble to think of reason at all, would probably be some inconsequential action of Secretary McCulloch, or some small transaction it was supposed he might attempt. They would never trouble themselves with the large and comprehensive grounds of faith in the national solvency and credit. The assurance of the honorable dealing of the Government in regard to the debt—the fact of unbounded national prosperity and great crops of exportable staples, the state of exchanges, the vigor of the Treasury, the strength of our foreign credit, the hopeful future opened up by the peaceful and powerful administration of President Grant—these elements, that are of such vital importance in a true survey of the situation, are overlooked or undervalued. What matters it, in reality, if Mr. McCulloch were to reissue a few millions of the greenbacks that were incontinently withdrawn last year? Does that invalidate the credit of the nation, or should it be counted against the general sweep of things? And suppose, after all, he were not to reissue them, what basis would those who are now fearful of it then have to stand upon?

It is the puerile work of speculators to bring up such points as are now made use of. And those employed by other parties of speculators are equally puerile. What matters it, in reality, whether the Treasury sells a few millions of gold every month? The coin in its possession is, in any event, a security for the public credit. We know that Mr. McCulloch has, within the last few days, suspended gold sales; but what if the changed state of the market and the rise in the premium were to lead him to resume them? The incident would be of the slightest consequence, yet we may see it at any hour affect the premium seriously, as well as the course of business.

If people were guided in these things by some knowledge of financial principles, by some comprehension of the basis of credit, by some intelligible idea of the laws that must certainly, in spite of petty manipulations and temporary accidents, control the course of affairs, there would be fewer of the meaningless fluctuations that have wrought ruin to so many individuals, and such serious disturbances to business.

Tilton's Last Tilt.

From the N. Y. World.

It was Edmund Burke, was it, who said the age of chivalry is past? Pardye! and by our Lady he lied in his throat! The "cheap defense of nations" we surrender, seeing that the radical War Department costs us about twice as much as all the rest of the Government put together. But the age of chivalry? Never!

For, look you, here is sweet Anna Dickinson, the queen of Quakerdom (if a Quaker can be a queen), who has been assailed by divers losel wights of the press, Bohemian chevaliers, bishops of misrule, and the like, as a most "abominable person" for publishing, in her singular conundrum hight "What Answer?" a passionate plea in behalf of miscegenation! And ere the brutal Anglo Saxon can get out his stones or his eggs to assail her withal, comes dashing into the forefront of things, armed *cap-à-pie* and sounding his merry bugle-horn, the bold Knight Tilton, Sir Theodorus of Abyssinia, discerning and declaring that in pleading for miscegenation Miss Dickinson has made "a heroic attempt to join the Anglo-Saxon and the Anglo-African blood is a true and lawful marriage." This "heroic attempt" Sir Theodorus, to whom tilting comes as naturally as to patent hoop-skirts, is ready to maintain against all comers to be the very finest and noblest thing done or attempted to be done since Cornelia took a cradle for her jewel-box and Arria perforated her own bosom as an encouragement to her husband to do likewise. He will hear no controversy on the subject. Whoever falls on his knees to worship the divine Anna must expect no more mercy than Don Quixote would have shown to the critics of Dulcinea del Toboso. Sir Theodorus is as full of fight for his fair Quaker as an egg is of meat. His erect and fiery spirit goes before her an oriflamme of battle. He is as intractable as Nic. Duke of Guise and Sir John of Lancastore, in Swift's ballad, of whom we hear that

> "Such honor did them prick
> If you but turned your face, a slap,
> If not your face, a kick!"

In comparison with Anna Dickinson, exclaims the chivalric Tilton, Sir Walter Scott was an old hurdy-gurdy man, and Balzac a lean and shrivelled moral apothecary! "Uncle Tom's Cabin," compared with "What Answer?" seems to Tilton to be simply "as shapeless as a stuffed Christmas stocking." Wendell Phillips set beside Miss Anna is a Priscian all over scratches. "His speeches abound in as much bad grammar as his editorials." Nay, even John Bright, the giant-killing Jack of the period, is but "an English-murdering thief" in comparison with her.

All this is well enough. For our own part, certainly, we should prefer any "Christmas stocking," however "shapeless" (unless, indeed, it were "stuffed" with Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe), to a dozen conundrums in three hundred pages like this of Miss Dickinson's. Little as we enjoy the orations of Wendell Phillips, we own that we should expect Lindley Murray to be better treated by him than Miss Anna, or even by Miss Anna's champion. And as for John Bright, if he were half as respectful of the bases of constitutional law as he is of the rules of syntax, we admit we should look forward with more complacency, as citizens of the world, to the near future of Great Britain than we are now able to do.

But many men have many minds. And we are quite willing that Tilton should sing of Miss Dickinson as Sir Philip Sidney sang of his Stella—

> "Thine eyes are stars, thy breasts the milken way,
> Thy fingers Cupid's shafts, thy voice an angel's lay."

But why should he defend his elect-lady by uttering such trash as this, that "when a speech or sermon or book happens to be so good that one cares nothing for the style in which it is expressed, the subject is thereby proven to be of peculiar and extraordinary merit"?

The only "style" in speech or sermon or book to which an educated and capable person can possibly be indifferent when the substance of the work in question is excellent, is a good style. It is one of the properties of a bad style that it perforce compels our attention to its badness. The sharpest criticism that can be made, for example, on such a style as that of Sergeant Kinglake, in his Crimean history, is that it continually diverts the reader's mind from the narrative. It is a perpetual irritation! And what is true in an eminent degree of so able a writer as Kinglake is true in a much slighter degree of Miss Anna Dickinson. Tilton tells us that, in trampling upon all the parts of speech, the peerless Anna was only trying "to get the wine of eloquence by crushing the grapes of style." Suppose it to be true that by "crushing the grapes of style" this fair radical Thyad got only the vinegar of vituperation, and not in all the wine of eloquence?

Again. Why should Tilton impute it as "an illustrious fact" to the Quaker girl of his heart that her "book is the bravest book in American literature?" and that she has "defied American opinion more nobly and courageously than any New England or Knickerbocker book-maker ever did?"

Would Tilton the dauntless conceive it to be the prettiest thing he could say of an actual or a possible Mrs. Tilton that she had "defied American opinion more nobly and courageously" than any extant person of her sex and years? Has not Tilton for years past denounced the "defiance of American opinion" by "Rebels" and "Copperheads" as an obvious proof of the personal interference of Satan in mundane affairs? Did not "Anonyma" "defy the opinion" of her own sex and country when she first made her appearance in all her silken bravery, among the beauties of Rotten Row? Does Miss Dickinson "defy American opinion" one whit more "nobly and courageously" than Brigham Young, whose "defiance," furthermore, has articulated itself, not through a cheap novel, but through a great community, rich, comfortable, and, as their latest visitor, Madame Audouard, tells us, very far from unhappy?

Tilton, noble youth! tilt on! Hit a giant instantly wherever you see one. Give no quarter to dragons. Chase every ogre who crosses your path to his hidden lair, though the chase lead you to those lonely and horrible regions where the young lion roareth and the whangdoodle mourneth for his first-born. But recognize, we pray you, the stable bounds of things. Do not come under the condemnation denounced by the apostle upon them who "lead captive silly women." Get not habitually the cart before the horse. Remember that it is not the "wine of eloquence which is to be got out of the grapes of style," but (if one may use thy detestable metaphor and live!) the wine of style which is got out of the grapes of eloquence. When men or women write stupid novels or trashy sermons or tawdry speeches or nonsensical critiques, be sure that it is because they are trying to say something not worth the saying. And in all thy tilting henceforth remember, with Wordsworth, that

> "He who would force the soul tilts with a straw
> Against a champion cased in adamant;"

and with Spenser, that

> 'Of the soul the body form doth take,
> For soul is form, and doth the body make.'

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NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Mercantile Beneficial Association was held, at Seventh and Sansom streets. George L. Buzby, Esq., was called to the chair, and William A. Rolin, Esq., appointed Secretary. The Board of Managers submitted their annual report, and the Treasurer of the association presented the following:—Receipts from dues of members, $2161; receipts from interest on investments, $1390·45; payments by Committee of Ways and Means and Relief, $1456·22. Assets of the Association—Four bonds and mortgages, $8300; two ground-rents, $1436·67; United States loans, $7000; City and State loans, $7000; cash in bank, $882·71. Total assets, $24,619·38. Increase of assets over the corresponding period of last year, $2057·06.

The Association then went into the annual election of managers, when the following were chosen:—William C. Ludwig, Daniel Steinmetz, Aug. B. Shipley, Smith Bowen, William H. Love, A. L. Bonnaffon, John P. Steiner, Thompson Reynolds, Louis D. Baugh, Henry C. Howell, William H. Bacon, Lewis Haehnlen, Charles S. Ogden, Thomas Allman, Charles Smith, Howard Hinchman, Edward Siter, Benjamin F. Huddy, R. Dale Benson, T. Russell Dawson. The Board of Managers hold a meeting for the purpose of organizing and selecting a President, Secretary, and Treasurer on Monday evening next.

—A meeting of the Fenian organization, to arrange for the reception of the delegates to the Convention to be held in this city, commencing Nov. 24, was held last evening, at the hall, No. 12 South Broad street, John Brennan, District Centre, in the chair. It was decided to have a military and civic parade on Thanksgiving Day, and to hold a mass meeting in the evening, for which National Hall has been engaged.

To the military some twenty-five hundred uniforms have been already issued. The 8th and 24th Regiments will wear a blue uniform with green trimmings, and the 9th the same, except that the jacket will have yellow facings. The majority of the men will be armed with breech-loaders manufactured by the organization. A feature in the civic procession will be a large cavalcade of members of the order. Delegations from circles in a number of sister States are expected to participate.

The delegates to the Convention will comprise representatives from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Australia. Patrick J. Meehan, Esq., editor of the *Irish American*, addressed the meeting briefly, counselling effective work, instead of parading; and uttered assurances that the mistakes of the past would be avoided in the future. Addresses were also made by General John O'Neill, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, and Mr. Gibbons.

—The Apprentices' Library, corner of Fifth and Arch streets, having been remodelled and repaired, will be opened to the readers on Saturday evening next, November 14. An invitation is extended by the Board of Managers to subscribers and friends of the Library, and to citizens generally, to visit and examine the library rooms on Friday evening.

—Mr. George W. Ford, for many years a claim and pension agent, died yesterday, after an illness of several weeks, his disease being enlargement of the heart. Mr. Ford has been quite active as a politician, first in the Native American and afterwards in the Republican party.

—The following are the officers of the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias, now holding its sessions in Wilmington, Del.:—Wilbur H. Myers, of Pa., S. V. P.; Samuel Read, of N. J., S. C.; James P. Hayes, of Del., S. V. C.; Clarence M. Barton, D. C., S. R. and C. S.; William A. Porter, of Pa., S. B.; C. F. Abbott, S. G.; Harry Kronheimer, D. C., S. I. S.; Frederick Coppes, of Pa., S. O. S.

—The Controllers of Public Schools met yesterday afternoon, their regular day. The attendance was full. President Shippen filled the chair.

A voluminous batch of communications was received from the sectional boards. Like Oliver Twist, most of them want "more" from the appropriation to the whole.

The Second section presented a moving application for the monthly issue of warrants for the salaries of male teachers. This was duly referred.

The Fourth section sent in a corresponding document, and it took the same course.

The Sixth section clamored for repairs to the tumble-down building in Fifth street, above Race, and for paving in front of the new school house at Crown and Race streets.

The Seventh wanted a transfer of all the coal at the school at Fifteenth and Lombard streets, in excess of three tons, to the school-house at Seventeenth and Pine.

The Ninth ask that the Keystone School house shall be drained by a culvert. They also want an appropriation for a night school.

The Tenth ask that the children may be allowed to take their books and do their studying at home.

The Twenty-second ward wants the city to buy a lot in that district for school purposes. The locality is near to Allen street.

The Twenty-fifth section submitted resolutions asking provision for more school-houses or accommodations. As matter now are, there is not room enough to accommodate the pupils.

All of these were referred.

The resignation of President Shippen was now received. It is couched in these terms:—

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1868, southeast corner Sixth and Walnut.—To the Controllers of the Public Schools of the First School district of Pennsylvania—Gentlemen:—It is due to you that I advise you of my resignation, transmitted to the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, as the Controller from the Eighth section, to take effect on the 1st day of January next. Accompanying this communication is a copy of my letter of resignation. During the past fifteen years I have devoted a very considerable portion of my time to the public service in educational matters, at the sacrifice of private business and duties, and I now feel it due to myself that I shall relinquish further participation in public school affairs.

I will ever bear in pleasing and grateful memory the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me in calling me to the Presidency of your Board, the courtesy and kindness which have always marked our official and private relations, and, above all, the earnest zeal, intelligence, and faithfulness to public interests which have so signally characterized the term of service of each member of your Board. Believe me that I dissolve our official relations with the greatest reluctance, but not without matured deliberation. Our private relations will remain undisturbed.

Receive singly, gentlemen, the assurance of my sincere wishes for your happiness, and for the continued success of the great cause so happily confided to you, and believe me, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD SHIPPEN.

His resignation, which was not unexpected, was, on motion, referred to a committee of three.

A communication was received from Select Councilman Barlow, who rents to the city a building for school purposes, on Sixth street, below Tasker. He says that hereafter he must have a thousand dollars a year rent for it. Referred.

A note was received announcing that No. 425 Lombard street, rented for school uses, was wanted by the owner.

Nothing further of public interest was transacted.

"NEW YORK."

Last evening Oliver Dyer, Esq., author of the "Wickedest Man in New York," delivered a lecture at Concert Hall on "New York." Referring to the tenement system, he said you frequently find twelve hundred people living in one house, a population which would make up a "right smart chance" of a village. In addition to the dense population which crowds the building itself, below is a deep, damp, dark cellar, reached by some dozen of rickety steps, in which you may often see four families living. The number of persons who dwell in these cellars reaches the startling figure of 15,985. Of course, in these cellars every vice is nursed, vices that cannot be mentioned.

There are also in the city 5500 rum holes, 2500 gambling hells, and 1700 billiard rooms. Besides, the government of the city is one of the most nefarious that could well be imagined, composed of men who make it their whole business to steal. They can naturalize 30,000 persons in one day. We are bound hand and foot there; we can do nothing.

With some few remarks in reference to his motive in undertaking this investigation, the speaker continued:—I have sometimes thought that a great city is a conglomeration of forces which, in their operation upon individuals are as merciless as the cataract of Niagara. They swallow up all in a maelstrom. They make thousands of abandoned sons and daughters. I have taken the trouble to get some figures, and will give you the number of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia families represented by runaway abandoned daughters in the city of New York. Pennsylvania families are represented by one hundred and twenty-three daughters, and Philadelphia families by seventeen daughters.

The speaker then dwelt at some length on the horrid degradation of those precincts in New York city known as "The Gates of Hell," "Murderer's Lane," "Five Points," etc., etc., and detailed some most heart-rending scenes which he had witnessed. There are 7000 abandoned women in the city of New York; over 20,000 in the Union; 21,331 women were arrested in that city last year; 1118 of them for assault and battery; 60 of them for attempts to kill; 6 of them for accomplishing a killing. Police Superintendent Kennedy has made the remark that in twenty years New York city will have to be given over to the "thieves, vagabonds, and cutthroats."

Mr. Dyer then referred to the mob riots of New York in 1863, saying that persons living outside of that city knew nothing about the object of those riots, and that even the citizens themselves were hardly better informed. It was a fight between ruffianism and law. Then ruffianism, for the first time, discovered that it had a master in the Metropolitan police. That police force, under Superintendent Acton, saved the city not only against the rioters but also against Horatio Seymour, who wanted them drawn off from the "innocent" people. They are our safeguard, and protect us, even though all the police justices, the Mayor, two Judges of the Supreme Court, the city judges, and a Judge of the Superior Court, are on the side of ruffianism.

The speaker, then remarking that New York was not altogether bad, alluded to the many charities which she supports and her institutions of far-reaching beneficence.

He concluded his lecture by going over the well-known history of "John Allen, the Wickedest Man in New York."

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134⅜.

—The Dyer court-martial has adjourned over until Friday.

—Majority for Grant and Colfax in Pennsylvania, so far, 28,942.

—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, ex Secretary of War, is sojourning in Baltimore.

—The Irish Republican Club of this city have disbanded until the next campaign.

—The Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, at St. Johns, stopped payment yesterday morning.

—Admiral Farragut went quietly to his rooms yesterday in New York city, and maintained strict privacy.

—The "Seymour and Blair" Club of Washington have changed their name to the "National Democratic Club."

—The Odd Fellows of New Orleans had a grand procession yesterday, and dedicated their new hall with due ceremonies.

—Hon. John A. Griswold declines to allow his name to be used in connection with the United States Senatorship from New York.

—Captain Chandler, freight agent of the Fredericksburg Railroad, was found dead in his bed at Richmond on Monday morning.

—Twelve coal-laden cars on the Morris and Essex Railroad jumped the track Sunday night owing to an axle breaking, and were demolished.

—The Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad is to be finished by a Philadelphia company, of which H. C. Wainwright is to be President.

—By the explosion of a locomotive Monday afternoon near Hollidaysburg, Robert Patterson, engineer, and Philip Davis, fireman, were killed.

—Governor Brownlow's message was read yesterday in the Senate of the Tennessee Legislature. He advises the sale of those railroads which have failed to pay the interest on their indebtedness to the State.

—President Jay has called a meeting of the Trustees of the Gettysburg and Antietam Cemeteries, to be held at Willard's "Ebbitt House," Washington, December 9. It is thought that the question of the disposal of the Rebel dead will then be finally determined.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Grant and the Washington Politicians.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—This afternoon a committee, consisting of delegates from the Soldiers and Sailors' Republican Committee, officers of the Boys in Blue, the President of the Central Grant Club, the Mayor of Washington, and aldermen and citizens, called upon General Grant by appointment. The object of the visit is stated in the following address of the Mayor:—

"General Grant—In behalf of the citizens and the Republican organizations of this city, we have called to tender our hearty congratulations on the result of the recent election, and to make known to you their wishes that they be permitted to attest their feelings of happiness and joy by a proper public demonstration, welcoming you as the President elect to the capital of the nation. As they were deprived of that pleasure on your arrival here by a sort of flank movement, by which you stole a march on our people, all indulge in the hope that you will now accede to their request, and name a time and place that will be most agreeable to you for such a demonstration."

General Grant responded as follows:—"I am glad to meet you all, and to receive your congratulations, but I hope you will spare me any public demonstration. I live in this city, and like to avoid demonstrations here as elsewhere, and with my consent there cannot be any. I am always ready to meet such gentlemen as may call upon me at my office or house at any time, without public display or demonstration. This would be much more agreeable to me, and I hope it will be agreeable to you."

The Mayor replied:—"We shall certainly study your pleasure in the matter."

General Grant said:—"I am not unmindful of the feeling intended to be displayed by a public demonstration. You must take all this for 'granted.'" (Laughter.)

A few moments were passed in conversation, and the committee withdrew, each member of it taking Grant by the hand.

There is much disappointment at the refusal of General Grant to accept a public demonstration, as the preliminary arrangements had been made for a grand display. General Grant was at his office to-day, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., for the performance of official duties, though constantly interrupted by visitors.

Hon. William D. Kelley

had a long interview with General Grant, at his headquarters, this morning. It is said Grant will invite Judge Kelley to a seat in his Cabinet, and that he will be placed at the head of the Navy Department. Kelley has been a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs for several years, and is thoroughly posted about all the affairs of the Department. It is generally conceded that Pennsylvania will be represented in Grant's Cabinet, and prominent politicians say Kelley is likely to be the man.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The *Times* of to-day has an editorial article, giving the basis of settlement and the present status of the questions at issue between the United States and Great Britain. A mixed commission, consisting of two members from each nation, will be appointed to adjudge all questions arising since 1853, the date of the last commission. England's responsibility in the matter of the Alabama claims will be referred to Prussia for arbitration.

If the decision is in favor of America, a commission will then investigate the claims. America has withdrawn the question of the recognition of the Southern States by Great Britain during the war. The San Juan business will be referred to the President of Switzerland for arbitration.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Lord Mayor gave a banquet at the Guildhall last night. Among the guests present were Disraeli and Reverdy Johnson. In the course of a reply to a toast, Mr. Johnson said:—"I have been greatly criticized for the manner in which I have received and offered civilities while in this country, but such strictures on my conduct have not affected the negotiations which are in progress. However dissatisfied the people here or at home may be, they will find that there is no ground for such feelings. The questions at issue between my Government and that of her Majesty are now settled, without touching the honor of either nation. If diplomatic relations in the future are carried on in the same spirit, war between England and the United States will be impossible."

Disraeli made an able speech, and alluding to the subject introduced by Mr. Johnson, said the removal of our difficulties with the United States gives good ground for the hope that no future misconception may occur. He reviewed the state of affairs in Europe, and admitted that the superficial aspect was threatening, but declared that the Ministry could see no apparent pretext for war.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—There is every reason for believing that the statement of a Convention made for the settlement of the Alabama claims in the *Times* of this morning is incorrect. The fourth article of the Convention, to which the *Times* particularly refers, reads, in fact, as follows:—

The Commissioners shall have power to adjudicate upon the class of claims referred to in the official correspondence between the two governments as the Alabama claims, but before any of such claims are taken into consideration by them, the two high contracting parties shall fix upon some sovereign or head of a friendly state as an arbiter in respect of such claims, to whom such class of claims shall be referred in case the Commissioners shall be unable to come to a unanimous decision upon the same.

This opens every question involved in those claims, whether that of the right of the English Government to acknowledge the South as belligerents, or any other.

The *Times* speaks of distinguished publicists whose judgment will aid the King of Prussia. These are doubtless Gessner and Hepfter, both leading writers on international law, and engaged in the Berlin administration (the former in the Foreign Office), who have since the war advocated the American views of the pending questions. They concurred at the time in pronouncing the seizure of Mason and Slidell as a justifiable act, and denounced the selfishness of the British principles of neutrality.

The Marquis of Hastings died to-day, aged twenty six years. His name has been much heard of recently in connection with racing matters.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—The *Correspondencia* says there is reason to expect that the Spanish Government will, at an early day, conclude treaties of peace with Chili and Peru. It attributes this happy result to the mediation of the United States, and to the sympathy aroused in Spain in consequence of the desolation in Peru and Chili caused by the recent earthquakes.

Arrival of Professor Goldwin Smith.

ITHACA, Nov. 10.—Professor Goldwin Smith arrived here this morning, and will at once enter upon his duties in Cornell University. His course of lectures on English History will commence at the close of the course now being delivered by Professor Agassiz.

—California has yielded $90,000,000 gold and silver in ten years.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·42	MOON RISES	3 15
SUN SETS	4·46	HIGH WATER	11 12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Cella	London	New York	Oct. 17
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 23
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 24
England	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 28
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 28
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 30
Java	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 31
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Oct. 31
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 3
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 3
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Nov. 3
FOR EUROPE.			
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
America	New York	Bremen	Nov. 12
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 14
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Nov. 14
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 14
Cella	New York	London	Nov. 14
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 14
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 17
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 17
Java	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 21
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 28
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Nov. 28
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Nov. 12
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 14
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Nov. 14
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 18
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov. 20
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Barque Kate, Craig, Rotterdam, Workman & Co.
Brig Clara Brown, Minot, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr E. M. Hamilton, Smith, Portland, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr R. C. Thomas, Crocket, Boston, do.
Schr Eva May, Richards, Salem, do.
Schr Anna B. Hayes, Lore, Fortress Monroe, D. Cooper.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Emma D. Finney, Tuttle, 5 days from Savannah, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Rising Sun, Moore, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Eva May, Richards, from Fairhaven.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Alaska, Small, hence, at Mobile 6th inst.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Barque Sarah A. Staples, Staples, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 29th ult.

Barque Sitka, Stone, hence, at New Orleans 9th inst.

Brig J. Bickmore, Pendleton, hence, at Portland 8th inst.

Brig Lucy A. Blossom, Chatfield, hence for Portsmouth, at New York 9th inst.

Brig Eliza McNeil, Small, at Licata 17th ult. from Barcelona.

Brig Samuel Lindsey, Wilson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 29th ult.

Schrs J. B. Knowles, Scott; Jacob Kienzle, Steelman; and Wm. H. Rowe, Whittemore, hence, at Boston 8th inst.

Schr M. N. Lindsey, Latham, hence, at Norfolk 7th instant.

Schr John Beatty, Seward, hence, at Norfolk 8th instant.

Schr Jane and Mary, Landon, hence, at Washington, D. C., 9th inst.

Schr Mary Ann, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 6th inst.

Schrs Mary E. Amsden, Smith, and Jessie Wilson, Connelly, hence, at Boston 7th inst.

Schrs James Martin, Fuller, and Neptune's Bride, Chase, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 7th inst.

Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, cleared at Boston 7th inst. for Lane's Cove, to load for Philadelphia.

Schrs Isaac Rich, Crowell; Lewis Chester, Gookin; Ann Dale, Kelsey; H. S. Brooks, Lane; Wm. Walton, Reeves; Jessie B. Smith; Henry Croskey, Potter; John Farnham, Kelley; Clyde, Gage; and John H. French, Burgess, hence, at Boston 8th inst.

Schr Sarah Cobb, hence, at Newburyport 8th inst.

Schrs J. H. Perry, Kelley; Golden Eagle, Howes; and J. Truman, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 7th inst.

Schr A. J. Fabens, Bragg, hence, at Newburyport 7th inst.

Schr S. C. Noyes, Bradley, hence, at Newburyport 8th inst.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, hence, and J. S. Terry, Raynor, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 6th inst.

Schrs Clara Jayne, Parker; H. G. Hand, Taylor; and M. J. Chadwick, Chadwick, hence, at Salem 7th inst.

Schrs W. H. Bliles, Burgess; Alabama, Vangilder; M. Reinhart, Hand; Othello, Eldridge; and Sarah J. Bright, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 7th instant.

Schr C. C. Bearse, Hodgdon, and R. H. Shannon, Dilks, hence, at Salem 9th inst.

Schr Mary Price, Garrison, hence, at Plymouth 29th ult., and cleared again 3d inst. to return.

Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Plymouth 4th inst.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 6th inst.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
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Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD DODGE,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

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E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
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WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY
The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2⅟

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT street.
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Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
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A limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are offered to the public as one of the safest and most profitable investments.

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2. By law they can be issued to the Company only as the road is completed, so that they always represent a real value.

3. Their amount is limited by act of Congress to Fifty Million Dollars on the entire Pacific line, or an average of less than $30,000 per mile.

4. Hon. E. D. Morgan, of the United States Senate, and Hon. Oakes Ames, of the United States House of Representatives, are the trustees for the bondholders, to see that all their interests are protected.

5. Five Government Directors, appointed by the President of the United States, are responsible to the country for the management of its affairs.

6. Three United States Commissioners must certify that the road is well built and equipped, and in all respects a first-class railway, before any bonds can be issued upon it.

7. The United States Government lends the Company its own bonds to the same amount that the Company issues, for which it takes a second mortgage as security.

8. As additional aid, it makes an absolute donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, lying upon each side of the road.

9. The Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and the principal is also payable in gold.

10. The earnings from the local or way business were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS last year, which, after paying operating expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest. These earnings will be vastly increased on the completion of the entire line in 1869.

11. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond, with such guarantees, were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from twenty to twenty-five per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices. No other corporate bonds are made so secure.

12. The issue will soon be exhausted. The sales have sometimes been half a million a day, and nearly twenty millions have already been sold. About ten millions more may be offered. It is not improbable that at some time not far distant all the remainder of the bonds the Company can issue will be taken by some combination of capitalists and withdrawn from the market, except at a large advance. The long time, the high gold interest, and the perfect security, must make these bonds very valuable for export.

All the predictions which the officers of this Company have made in relation to the progress and business success of their enterprise, or the value and advance in the price of their securities, have been more than confirmed, and they therefore suggest that parties who desire to invest in their bonds *will find it to their advantage to do so at once.*

The price for the present is 102 and accrued interest at six per cent. from July 1, 1868, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.
W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street.
AND IN NEW YORK
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCT. 1, containing a report of the Progress of the Work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the Bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
November 1, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE OF COUNTRY RESIDENCE FURNITURE, ETC., IN DELANCO, BURLINGTON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

Will be sold at Public sale, at 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of November, on the premises, a three-story double frame Dwelling, with two-story back buildings, and lot of nearly three acres of ground, the property of F. W. Mellzet, Esq., fronting on the Rancocas river, five minutes' walk from the Camden and Amboy Railroad depot and wharf, forty-five minutes' ride from Philadelphia and three hours from New York. Lawn on the river, abundance of shade, gravel beach, every variety of fruit. Immediately after the above will be sold Piano-forte, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor, Dining-room, and Bed-room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, Gardening Tools, etc. etc.

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POSITIVELY TEN NIGHTS ONLY,
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WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11,
BARBE BLEUE,
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Opera Bouffe in 4 acts by J. Offenbach, produced with the most perfect *mise en scene.*
GORGEOUS NEW PARISIAN COSTUMES,
APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
SPLENDID BALLET TROUPE.
GRAND CHORUS OF 35 VOICES.
FULL ORCHESTRA OF 40 MUSICIANS
and the following
EMINENT ARTISTS
in the principal *roles:*

Mad'lle Irma	as	Boulotte
Mons. Aujac	as	Barbe Bleue
Mad'lle Marie	as	Princess Hermia
Mad'lle Duclos	as	Queen Clementine
Mons. Dardignac	as	Prince Saphir
Mons. Francis	as	King Bobeche
Mons. Benedic	as	Count Oscar
Mons. Thaler	as	Popolani
Mons. Edgard	as	Avarez

DURING THE FOURTH ACT,
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
danced by
MAD'LLE DE ROSA..............Premiere Danseuse
supported by a
COMPLETE BALLET TROUPE,
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Musical Director..............M. ADOLPH BIRGFELD
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RESERVED SEATS FOR SALE AT THE ACADEMY and BONER'S MUSIC STORE, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
SUCCESS SUCCESS
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GENUINE LANCASHIRE LASS.
H. J. BYRON'S NEW DRAMA,
THE LANCASHIRE LASS.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
THE "OLD PIER" AT EGREMONT.
LIVERPOOL DOCKS.
THE NIGHT BOAT UNDER FULL HEADWAY.
AUSTRALIAN SHEEP FARM.
NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY.
The Cast will be the
STRONGEST IN THIS CITY.

Miss Henrietta Irving	as	Ruth Kirby
Senora Elonarda De Cariano	as	Kate Gaston
Miss Bessie Sudlow	as	Fanny Danville
Mr. J. B. Roberts	as	Farmer Kirby
Mr. E. Thorne	as	Ned Clayton
Mr. J. B. Studley	as	A Party by the name of Johnson
Mr. J. T. Ward	as	Spotty
Mr. J. W. Jennings	as	Jellick
Mr. E. L. Tilton	as	Robert Redburn

And members of the Company.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
as presented at this Theatre will be found intensely interesting, whilst in all productions, so far, in this country, the story is unsatisfactory and disconnected.
The Horses used in the Sheep Farm are loaned by DANIEL GARDNER, Esq.
MATINEE—SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 11,
last night but three of
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
AND ANNUAL BENEFIT OF
MR. THOMAS J. HEMPHILL,
Business Manager and Treasurer,
who presents to his friends and the patrons of the Walnut
THE FOLLOWING GREAT BILL.
The performance will commence with Dion Boucicault's splendid Comedy, in five acts, of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Dazzle..............Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
To conclude with the Romantic Nautical Drama of
THE PILOT.
Long Tom Coffin..............Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
by Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company,
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING.
H. J. Byron's great original Play, now playing at Wallack's, New York.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
with every Scene New, New Mechanical Effects,
Great Cast. All the Company and
MRS. JOHN DREW.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

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GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING,
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FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 25 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

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11 6 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

GEORGE DOLL & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
Meerschaum Pipes, Canes, Novelties, etc., Nos. 10 and 12 N. SIXTH Street, above Market.
REMOVAL.
We beg to announce that we have removed from our old stand No. 11 N. SIXTH street, to the large and commodious New Store,
Nos. 10 and 12 N. SIXTH Street,
CORNER OF COMMERCE,
where we have greatly increased facilities for transacting business, and shall be most happy to greet our friends and customers.
Very respectfully,
11 5 12t GEORGE DOLL & CO.

JONES HOUSE, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.
The undersigned having leased the above popular and well-known house, which has been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved, as well as entirely refurnished throughout with elegant new furniture, including all the appointments of a first-class Hotel, will be ready for the reception of guests on and after the 15th of November, 1868.
10 31 1m THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck, etc.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6⅟ No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1868.

"De Mortuis Nil Nisi Bonum."

THE so-called Democratic party is, or rather was, the party of rule or ruin. We say the "so-called" Democratic party, for the organization of slaveholders and their sympathizers and tools which assumed that name had about as little regard for the true principles of democracy as, to use the language of Judge Bingham, the Devil has for those of Christianity. The Democrats, by fair means and foul, managed to control the Government of the country for many years, and when their power was torn from them by a people tired of misrule and submission to Southern dictation, the men who led the party determined to ruin, so long as they could not rule; and for four bitter years all their efforts were directed to the destruction of the nation and of those principles of liberty which our forefathers enunciated when they severed their connection with the mother country, and commenced the experiment of a free and popular government on the idea that all men are created equal, and that they are endowed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The great principle of the Democratic party was the extension and perpetuation of human slavery; and to this end all the energies of its leaders and all the influence of party ties and political machinery were directed, in the latter days of the party especially. The war settled the question of slavery, but the Democrats were unable to tear themselves away from their idols, and in the New York Convention they resurrected the old issues, and fought the battle on the barbarous principles which have characterized their policy for the last half century and more. But the Democratic party is now dead, very dead, we believe, and we are devoutly thankful for the fact. The *Age*, on the morning after the election of Grant and Colfax, sang a requiem over the corpse, and on the principle *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, we suppose, it celebrates the virtues of the deceased in the following terms:—

> "The Democratic party for more than three-quarters of a century happily ruled the nation, and covered its flag with glory. It is the only organization now in existence that advocates the equality of the citizen and the equality of the States—that stands fearlessly, in sunshine and in storm, by the sacred compact which our fathers made—and that guarantees to all men within our borders, native and adopted, the priceless boon of civil and religious freedom. It made the nation great—it filled the land with prosperity—and it sheltered the toiling millions from every form of oppression that human ingenuity could devise to harass the people. It is essentially the party of the people, growing from them and springing out of their loins, and it will continue to be the earnest defender of the people's rights as long as our present form of government survives, and as long as the masses have rights to care for and protect. The defeat of such a party cannot fail to prove disastrous to the cause of human liberty, not only in this Republic, but throughout the civilized world."

Far be it from us to doubt the sincerity of the writer of the above paragraph, but with a heart full of bitterness, stinging with the mortification of defeat, and knowing that for four full years at least his itching fingers might not come near the money-bags of the National Treasury, he was not in a fit frame of mind to take a candid and unprejudiced view of the situation or to rightly estimate either the virtues or the vices of the party of treason, which has been buried at last deep—so deep that there is no hope for its resurrection, and no likelihood that its unhappy ghost even will ever be able to rise and trouble us again.

Under any other circumstances the effrontery of the above statements would approach the sublime. To whom does the *Age* address the remarks we have quoted? To the reading, thinking, intelligent people of Philadelphia, who know what the history of the country has been, who know that we have just passed through a civil war begun and carried on by Southern Democrats, with the countenance and encouragement of their Northern partisans, who would have openly aided them if they had not been dastards at heart as well as braggarts in tongue?

The vital principle of the Democratic party was human slavery. The *Age* says: "It made the nation great—it filled the land with prosperity—and it sheltered the toiling millions from every form of oppression that human ingenuity could devise to harass the people"—and the perpetuation of slavery was the main plank in all its platforms! All the resources of the country, and all the powers of the central Government, were combined for the purpose of riveting the chains of the negroes, and the industry of the other sections was crippled for the purpose of concentrating all the power in the hands of the slaveholders. These facts are patent to all men who have intelligence enough to read the newspapers, even if they read nothing but such journals as the *Age*, for the Democratic papers, if they wish to retain their subscription lists, must give the news of the day, however much they may endeavor to distort the meaning of plain facts in their editorial columns; and that the American people had the same estimate of the Democratic party that we had, was proved at the last election, when they concluded that it was time for it to die and be heard of no more. Let us lace a coffee-pot on its tombstone and hang a esh flag above the grave, as fitting emblems career that closed none too soon, inscribe *iacet*, and then let us pass on with the wards of the departed in our minds, as a good for the future, and, continuing the which we have begun, "stand fearlessly in sunshine and in storm by the sacred compact which our fathers made, and the guarantees to *all men* within our borders, native and adopted, the priceless boon of civil and religious freedom."

Resignation of Edward Shippen, Esq.

IT is not in the tones of flattery that we announce our sincere regret at the resignation of Edward Shippen, Esq., from the post of President of the Board of School Controllers of our city. The formal renunciation of his position is made public this morning, in a letter to Hon Joseph Allison, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In losing Mr. Shippen the common school system loses one of its ablest advocates and most experienced Directors. He has been for many years intimately connected with its administration, and is the recognized author of many of its most important reforms. Fitted himself by education for acting as a discriminating judge of all the requisites of the *curriculum* of its studies, he has given his time and attention most unreservedly to his duties. It is not an idle statement for him to say that he has neglected his private business in order to attend to the onerous demands which his office placed upon him. He has been instigated solely by a desire to promote the cause of learning—to extend its advantages to every child in our city, and thus train up a race of citizens on whom the Republic could rely for intelligent devotion. Seeing that the accommodations of the buildings in various portions of the city were not only inadequate but also unhealthy, he became the father and defender and successful advocate of the million loan which was authorized by Councils within the past two years. Never were the people called upon to pay taxes for a fund to which they more cheerfully gave their proportion than to this one. Mainly to the energy of Edward Shippen is it due that we have now in every section of our city a building for the education of the rising generation which is not only commodious and healthy, but also a just cause of pride for us as citizens of Philadelphia. This is but one of the many improvements which the outgoing President has inaugurated. Let him have the honor of all his work, for he richly deserves the recognition of our citizens. It is for these reasons—that he is an able and faithful Controller, and most highly experienced—that we say, without any undue adulation, that in losing Mr. Shippen the common school system of Philadelphia loses its warmest advocate and sincerest friend.

Judge Read's Opinion on Tipstave Naturalization Papers.

A REPUBLICAN morning contemporary, is attacking the opinion on the tipstave naturalization papers which was delivered by Judge Read on the 2d inst. The only apparent pretext for this assault is the allegation that Judge Read "undertook to benefit his party by wresting the law awry," and that the party is, therefore, compelled "to wash its hands of any complicity in his terrible mistake." Judge Read is abundantly able to vindicate his own opinions, and needs no defense or apology from us. If, however, he had committed the imputed error of declaring that it was better that a seal wrongfully attached should not be respected than that it should be used to perpetrate a fraud, the offense is scarcely of a character to deserve the condemnation of honest men; and the Republican party must be at a loss for employment if it can find no better business than the act of washing its hands of imaginary complicity in an attempt to prevent the consummation of an infamous Democratic fraud.

Judge Read's opinion called the attention of the citizens of Philadelphia to a very important fact, in reference to the tipstave naturalization papers, which had not been brought into prominence by any of the previous discussions. The only defense of the infamous mode of granting naturalization papers which was sanctioned by Judges Sharswood and Thompson, was that it was in accordance with the former practice of the Court. It was clearly contrary to the laws of Congress, and a manifest outrage upon the rights of the legal voters of the State, and no man attempted to defend it on any other ground than that it was sanctioned by precedent. This shallow defense, Judge Read demolished. A new and positive reason for disregarding the old practice was furnished by his citation of the act of Assembly of the 4th of April, 1868, which forbid, in the most positive terms, the proceedings which had transpired under the sanction of Judges Sharswood and Thompson. If the law had been framed with express reference to the naturalization misdemeanors and crimes which have been freely exposed in the columns of THE TELEGRAPH, it could not have been more explicit. We reproduce it here, that all who are interested in this *post-mortem* examination of ante-election election law opinions may comprehend its full force:—

> "If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or give out the same in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any person shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, and shall vote or attempt to vote thereon, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders and abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years."

If the section quoted is a binding law of the State of Pennsylvania, as Judge Read declares it to be, it is impossible to resist the conclusion at which he arrived, that the whole issue of tipstave naturalization papers was illegal and contrary to the act of Assembly as well as to the act of Congress.

While Judge Read expressed the opinion that the fraudulent certificates referred to "should be rejected at the polls," he issued no explicit directions requiring that they should be excluded, and, practically, election officers were left free to accept or reject the seal of the Supreme Court as evidence of a fact which it did not really prove. The only order which accompanied the opinion was that "no more aliens shall be naturalized in this Court," and the Republicans will scarcely read Judge Read out of the party for thus destroying the famous and favorite Democratic factory of illegal voters.

The United States and Great Britain.

THE London *Times* of yesterday morning, according to a despatch by the Atlantic cable, contained a long-winded editorial, purporting to give the basis of the settlement of the questions at issue between this country and Great Britain which has been arrived at by Reverdy Johnson and Lord Stanley. The *Times*, after detailing the alleged basis of this proposed settlement, declares that our Government has entirely withdrawn the question of the recognition of the Confederacy by Great Britain during the war, which is equivalent to a complete surrender on our part, and a humiliating acknowledgment by us that the indecent haste which marked the action of the English Government in this matter was perfectly justifiable. A later cable despatch—from what source, or on what authority based, we are not informed—purports to give one of the articles of the proposed convention between the two Governments in detail, and argues that its letter and spirit throw open every question involved in the Alabama claims, including that of the premature recognition by Great Britain of the Southern Confederacy.

While we are not disposed to place much reliance on either version of the affair, we are firmly convinced that, if the *Times* be correct in its account, the American people will, almost if not entirely without exception, repudiate the action of Reverdy Johnson, and still insist, as they have done heretofore, that the course of Great Britain was unfriendly and unjust, uncalled for by the interests of that country, and unwarranted by the law of nations. If Mr. Johnson has, in truth, put his signature to any such document as the *Times* purports to lay before the world, it will only strengthen the belief of the whole American people that the man is unworthy of the position he holds, and should pack his carpet-bag at once and return to this country, that his toadyism to English Tories and English sympathizers with the Slaveholders' Rebellion may not be productive of any more mischief.

"WITH HIS HEART IN HIS HAND," Rosecrans is on the way to Mexico at last. But we fear that this sea voyage will not have a very soothing effect upon him, for he has General Longstreet for a fellow-voyager; and Longstreet, although one of "that body of brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men" who did their best to upset the Government of the Union, has, since the close of the war, exerted all his influence towards healing the wounds of the nation and restoring both sections of the country to a state of prosperity and peace. In the eyes of Rosecrans, Longstreet is therefore a double traitor—a traitor to his country because he is laboring with the Republican party; and a traitor to "the Lost Cause," because he has utterly forsaken it. But this is not the sole cause for solicitude on the part of the erratic diplomat. On the 4th day of March next, General Grant will be inaugurated President of the United States. For General Grant Rosecrans entertains a hearty contempt, and of course cannot consent to represent abroad a nation at whose head is placed such a military upstart. Therefore Rosecrans will resign, to take effect on this same 4th of March. And if he does not do so through any inadvertence, we have no doubt that one of the first things attended to by President Grant will be the reconstruction of Rosecrans, whose speedy recall will enable him to devote his whole time to consorting with unrepentant Rebels and the writing of treasonable epistles in the most eccentric style of ham-strung English.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.—The European despatches announce the death of the young Marquis of Hastings, who died at the age of twenty-six. This young gentleman's career has been well known to the people of both England and the United States, solely through his unbounded extravagance and his fondness for the Southern traitors. As a sporting character, a bettor on races, and a keeper of fast horses, he probably deserved to be ranked at the head of all the spendthrifts of this century. Endowed by fortune with colossal wealth, having, it is said, £80,000, or $400,000, a year as an income, he spent it with a rapidity which did infinite credit to his ability as a spendthrift. It is said that he staked £40,000 ($200,000) on the result of one horse-race last spring, and won. Among the list published of the subscribers to the Rebel fund we find his name most prominent. The immediate cause of his death is not stated, but it takes no medical profundity to infer from what we have stated of the life he led.

DON'T GO WELL TOGETHER.—A Rochester paper demands that New York city, with Staten and Long Islands, shall be cut off from the rest of the State of New York and erected into a separate Commonwealth, to be known as "Tammany." The new State would rank as the sixth in the Union in the order of population, and would rival Kentucky in its tremendous Democratic majority, which at the recent election reached about 74,000. The only argument against the proposed change would be the fact that it would give the reactionary party two additional votes in the United States Senate, and the same number in the Electoral College, besides rendering its eleven Electoral votes a certainty for that party. But the other side is not without argument. While there would be a Democratic accession of two votes in the Senate, there would likewise be a certainty of two Republican members from the old State of New York, as a counterbalance—a disadvantage to the Republican party at present, but a guarantee for all time to come that the full weight of the present State would not be thrown in the Senate against the party of progress. The same advantage would result in the Electoral College, eleven votes being secured beyond all doubt for the party of fraud and corruption, while twenty-four would be made equally sure for the party of justice and equal rights, which would be decidedly better than to have the thirty-three votes of the State, as at present, thrown in favor of the former. Tammany has long been groaning under Albany legislation. Let it break loose from it by making a bold strike for independence. We imagine nobody will object.

NO MORE melancholy evidence of the political decadence of old Virginia could have been given than the miserable device of her Democratic politicians to hold a secret election for Presidential electors. Forbidden by law to participate openly in the contest, the degenerate sons of the men who wielded a potent influence in all the early political struggles of the Republic contented themselves with preparing by stealth for the introduction of a treasonable element of strife into the halls of Congress, if there was any possible chance of assisting the desperate fortunes of Seymour and Blair by a petty pretext for a new rebellion. Grant's overwhelming triumph has fortunately made this scheme ridiculous.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.—JUSTICE to my many friends and patrons in Philadelphia demands that I should thus publicly state that I am not any longer connected with the Colton Dental Association of this city, as their operator, but am now operating in my own office, where I continue to make extracting teeth without pain, by nitrous oxide gas, my specialty, devoting my whole practice to this particular branch. The following eminent gentlemen in the dental profession send their cases of extracting teeth to me:

Dr. J. D. White,	Dr. Daniel Neale,
Dr. David Roberts,	Dr. Mahlon Kirke,
Dr. James S. Gilliams,	Drs. C. E. & E. E. Hopkins,
Dr. H. Winterbottom,	Dr. Edw. Townsend,
Dr. Louis Jack	and many others.
Dr. H. F. Reinstein,	

Respectfully,
DR. F. R. THOMAS,
11 9 mwf13t Office, No 1027 WALNUT Street.

THE
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
originated the anaesthetic use of
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
Administer it in the most approved manner. Do nothing but
EXTRACT TEETH,
and they certainly do that without pain. Some 11,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the
OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT STREET,
11 9 mwf13t Below Eighth.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT. No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24½

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec. 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 3 30t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 11, 1868.—The APPRENTICES' LIBRARY corner of FIFTH and ARCH Streets, first and second stories, having been remodelled and repaired, will be opened to the readers on SATURDAY EVENING, November 14, 1868.
An invitation is hereby extended to subscribers and friends of the Library, and to the citizens generally, to visit and examine the Library Rooms, on FRIDAY EVENING, November 13, 1868.
By order of the Board of Managers,
11 11 4t JOSEPH R. RHOADS, Secretary.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN will be held at the PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, commencing on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 16th instant, and closing on FRIDAY EVENING, the 20th. The patronage of the public is earnestly solicited. Season Tickets, 25 cents. Single Tickets 10 cents. 11 9m wf3t

MR. JOBSON, FORMERLY CONSULTing Surgeon and Dentist to the Royal Family of England, will lecture at Assembly Building, on MONDAY, November 16, at 8 o'clock,
ON THE PHYSIOLOGY AND HARMONY OF FEMALE DRESS.
Tickets, 50 cents, at the Hall and his residence, No. 614 Washington Square. 11 10 6t

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov 2, 1868.
NOTICE.—Holders of City Warrants, numbering from 380 to 400, will be paid on presentation. Interest ceasing from this date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
11 11 7t City Treasurer.

SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH.
PROTRACTED MEETING.
Brother SAMUEL HALSTED, of New York, will conduct the exercises during the week.
1* E. T. KENNEY.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

RAILROAD COMPANIES IN THIS and other cities are rapidly adopting the Elastic Sponge as a substitute for curled hair in stuffing car cushions. All unite in recommending the sponge, first, on account of its cheapness; second, its great durability. 8 3mwf

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No 920 CHESNUT Street 10 12 1m

The Erie Railroad Company in Opera!

ANNOUNCEMENT!

This distinguished corps of operatores, who have so often torn folks' clothes by rail and mangled their corpses, having concluded to add the show business to their other industries, have purchased PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, New York City, on tick. The officers of the Company will conduct the regular business of the Company in the front part of the building, reserving the grand audience room for their great moral spectacles.

All people who wear good Rockhill & Wilson Clothing can be admitted to the spectacles on the usual terms. The following will be some of the exercises:—

Matinee. Broken Rail. "5 o'clock in the morning."
Traviata. The Drew crossing the Hudson in a row-boat, with the money-bags. Song, "I'm afloat."
Midnight Smash-up, in the dark tunnel. A scene of "whoa!"
Grand Scenic Tableau! Whole force of Company. Two trains trying to pass each other on same track! Can't do it! Great Blow-up! Grand Track Distribution!
Sham Fight. Your money or your life! War to the knife!
Sparring Match. Vanderbilt and the other fellows. The other fellows get the best of it!

Accessories may be expected, thuswise:—
Real Locomotives! Actual Precipices! Tremendous down grades! Fearful side cuts! Prodigious money-bags! Thrilling rates of speed! Usurious rate of interest! Reckless bravery of the engine man! A daring director will ride a dashing locomotive BAREBACK!

But all the above is nothing to Rockhill & Wilson's great display of actual Clothing.

Through train starts at 6:30 A. M. Runs all day, stopping only for lunch. Takes on customers all the time. Every arrangement for giving the passengers fits. Come along, gentlemen! No tickets required. Trains run till 7 P. M. every evening, Sundays excepted.

N. B. On Sundays our customers wear the new Clothes they have bought during the week, cheap for greenbacks, at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
ELEGANT BROWN-STONE CLOTHES HALL,
4 11 4p Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

FOR HAVANA.—
THE STEAMER LORD LOVELL,
JONES, MASTER,
will sail for HAVANA on SATURDAY MORNING, November 14th, at 8 o'clock A. M.
For Freight or Passage apply to
A. MERINO,
11 9 4t* No. 140 South FRONT Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE
No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.
I have now open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES
To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.
P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

TEMPLE OF FASHION.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTER OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
Just received, Fringes, Gimps, Satins, Velvet Trimming, Ribbons, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.
French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, choice patterns, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, notions and small wares.
Dress and Cloak Making in all their departments. Bridal orders executed with the utmost care. Mourning and travelling outfits and other transient work completed at a few hours' notice, at such rates as can not fail to please. 9 23 wfm24t

MILLINERY GOODS.
NOVEMBER TRADE.
A FULL LINE,
RIBBONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VELVETS, SATINS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
AND ALL OTHER MILLINERY ARTICLES.
PRICES REDUCED.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
VELVETS AND SATINS CUT BIAS.
WILLIAM BROOKS.
11 6 fmw6t No. 431 MARKET Street.

CHEAP MILLINERY.—HATS, CAPS, Opera Bonnets, Head-dresses etc. We have just received from Paris our most elegant and choice selection of French Millinery, which we offer at unusually moderate prices, composed of the best Velvets, Flowers, etc.
MME. BRADOWSKI,
11 10 21 4p* No. 914 WALNUT Street.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKING in the latest Paris styles. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., No. 1024 CHESNUT street. 11 4 12t

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

FALL STYLES!
FALL STYLES!
NOW READY IN
WINDOW SHADES,
IN
LACE CURTAINS,
IN
Terries, Reps, Damasks, Etc.

We take pleasure in announcing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our celebrated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with Bray's Spring Balance Fixture (which require no cord), we sell at the most reasonable prices.
Window Shades as low as
ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,
trimmed and hung to the windows. We call especial attention to our new stock of Trimmings, comprising in part, Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, Walnut and Gilt, Rosewood, and Rosewood and Gilt, Curtain Tassels, Picture Tassels, Pillow Tassels, Cords, Loops, Bands etc., etc.
CARRINGTON, DEZOUCHE & CO.,
S. E. Corner Thirteenth and Chesnut Sts.,
Formerly KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. 9 3wsåp

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 20 3m 4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

CHICKERING
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9½

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 15p

SAVE YOUR MONEY
And get a Brilliant and Lasting Shine by using
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC
BOOT POLISH.
A small particle of this superior Blacking, the size of a large pin head, when mixed with water is sufficient to make a brilliant and lasting shine for a full-grown Boot.
TRY IT SOLD EVERYWHERE 10 28 wsmlm4p

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
BYZANTINE MOSAIC
JEWELRY.
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
VERY FINE VIENNA MADE
TRAVELLING BAGS
AND POCKET-BOOKS,
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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Bateman's French opera bouffe troupe will appear in Offenbach's opera of *Barbe Bleue* this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT *The Lancashire Lass* will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH this evening the drama of *The Lancashire Lass* will be performed.

AT THE WALNUT, Mr. T. J. Hemphill, the Business Manager of the theatre, will have his annual benefit this evening. The nautical drama of *The Pilot* will be performed, and the comedy of *London Assurance*. Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear as "Long Tom Coffin" and as "Dazzle." This is a fine bill, and as Mr. Hemphill is indefatigable in his exertions to provide the public with entertainments of a high class, we hope that a crowded house will show that his efforts are appreciated.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be a variety entertainment this evening.

CARL SENTZ' and Mark Hassler's combined orchestras will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

Musical Items.

—There seems to be a remarkable lull in the making, or at least in the bringing out, of new music in Germany at this moment, but, on the other hand, activity just as remarkable reigns in every theatre. In Leipsic a careful reproduction of *Die Zauberflote* has been immediately followed by *Phœtra*, of which the book was written by Prince George of Prussia, and the music by Taubert. In Vienna *Lohengrin* has been brought out after a rest of sixteen months and the clamors of the Wagnerites have been stilled for the moment. Frau Dustmann's *Elsa* is spoken of as a grand creation, but Herr von Bignio, the "Telramund," and Frau Wilt, both proved too weak for the cruel music. *Der Fliegende Hollander* and *Faust*, with Mr. Charles Adams, and *Figaro's Hochzeit*, with Herr Schmid as the barber, have been among the most recent performances. *Hans Heiling* is to be one of the next revivals, and *Mignon* is in rehearsal. It cannot be expected that M. Thomas' thin dilution of Gœthe will prove palatable to Gœthe's countrymen, but it is right that they should have an opportunity of hearing how *Wilhelm Meister* is done into French.

—Some weeks ago it was reported that there was to be a competition for a new national anthem for France. We fear that a statement made in the *Gaulois*, to the effect that "La Marseillaise" is to be adopted by the Emperor, can only be a *canard*. It is beyond all comparison the noblest national song in being, but inspired by revolution, it breathes too earnest a spirit to be agreeable to any despotic government. In any case, the acceptance of that silly love-song of Queen Hortense, "Partant pour la Syrie," is simply a disgrace to the intelligence of France.

—A considerable portion of the first act of Mendelssohn's *Lore'ei* — more than enough to prove that the greatest composer of his time would have excelled, had he lived, in opera as much as in every other branch of musical composition—was presented at the Crystal Palace, in London, recently. In addition to the *finale* and the *Ave Maria*, was given a Vintagers' Chorus, which has only just been published. The selection from the unfinished opera was introduced by the exquisite Melusine Overture, a happily appropriate prelude.

—At the Royal Italian Opera, London, Miss Minnie Hauck made her *debut* on the 26th of October as "Amina," in the opera of *La Somnambula*. Indiscreet puffery in advance rather tended to make the reception of Miss Hauck less favorable than it would have been if she had essayed to try the temper of the London public solely on her own merits. The critics, however, all speak well of her performance, and praise her as a young singer of much promise.

—Herr Jansa, the excellent violinist, has been permitted to return to Vienna. He was in the first instance dismissed from his position in the orchestra of the Viennese Opera because he had taken part in a concert given in London for the benefit of Hungarian refugees. It is difficult for us to realize the possibility of an imperial government taking so paltry a revenge upon a poor musician. But at the age of seventy-three even a fiddler is supposed to be harmless.

—M. Flotow is now in Paris, where he is completing his new work, *L'Ombre*, to be brought out in December at the Opera Comique. M. de Saint-Georges is the author of the *libretto*, the story being carried on by four characters only without the aid of any chorus. It would seem as though the composer of *Martha* were ambitious to rival Cimarosa's *Matrimonio Segreto*, a model of simplicity, science, and grace.

—A new opera by Signor Aspa, *Don Matteo*, is being prepared at the Teatro Nazionale of Florence, and *Ulema la Schiava*, just completed by Signor Pedrotti, is to be brought out in Venice. The last named *maestro* has been appointed to the direction of the Liceo Musicale and of the Opera in Turin.

—Max Meretzek will give the New Yorkers the benefit of a short season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music, commencing on Monday next. Several new operas will be brought out, including Auber's *Un Jour de Bonheur* and Flotow's *Judea*.

—The Russian novelist, M. Ivan Turgeniev, is at work at Baden Baden on a new *libretto* for M'me Viardot. It is founded on a northern legend, and is said to be not only poetical, but well laid out for music.

—A new musical newspaper, bearing the appropriate title of *Der Freischutz*, has just been started at Stuttgard, and at Bologna one is about to appear, called *Gioacchino Rossini*.

—Dr. Ludwig Nohl, the well-known musical biographer, was announced to give six lectures on Richard Wagner, at Munich, to begin on the 19th of October.

Dramatic Items.

—A drama by MM. Brisebarre and Nus, entitled *L'Ile Saint Louis*, now holds possession of the stage of the Theatre du Prince Imperial. This piece, though it has long been in print, has not until lately been acted, for the reason doubtless that the celebrity of the authors could not blind managers to the extravagance of the plot. It is a curious blending of what is most realistic in the *Leonard* (*Ticket-of-Leave Man*) of the same authors and Dumas' "Monte Christo." A workman, whose wife has rejected the advances of a foreman under whom he is employed, finds himself, through this man's agency, condemned for fifteen years to the galleys. He determines upon a complete revenge. After his escape he finds a hat literally full of money, which a rich man before committing suicide bequeathed to the finder. With this he commences his task. His adversary, like himself, is now rich. A long and very tragic fight is fought. His daughter, seduced by the son of his enemy, dies. He buries her near the sea. Upon her grave he slays first the man who had wronged her, and then his own old enemy, expiring himself upon the spot as soon as his vengeance is complete. Here is a piece in which all the characters, without exception, are slain.

—The Paris censorship has prohibited a drama on account of its title, *Chilperic III*, fearing, no doubt, that the public might confound that sovereign with Napoleon III. On turning to the history of the first-named monarch, a newspaper writer found his description in Anquetil:—"He had nothing against him but his incapacity, which was regarded as imbecility that would disappear as he grew older."

—Boucicault's drama of *After Dark* is announced for Niblo's Garden next Monday; Mr. F. C. Bangs, McKee Rankin, O. Marlowe, C. Peters, E. Coleman, D. Varrey, Belvil Ryan, Andy Roome, Miss Louisa Moore (from the London Haymarket Theatre). Miss Edith Challis (from the Adelphi), and Sidney Vane (from the London Alhambra), are engaged for it.

—A "sensation" drama, entitled *Madge Wildfire*, founded upon the "Heart of Midlothian," has been played recently at the Standard Theatre, London. Miss Sarah Thorne, an actress of some intelligence, and Mrs. Macready, an American actress, who formerly appeared at Astley's, played the principal parts.

—Mrs. Lander and Mrs. D. P. Bowers both commenced engagements in New York, Monday evening, the former at the Broadway and the latter at Niblo's. Mrs. Lander appeared as "Marie Antoinette," and Mrs. Bowers as "Queen Elizabeth."

—*Ou l'On Va*, a comedy in three acts, by Madame Charlotte Dupuis, has been brought out at the Vaudeville, Paris. It is a strictly moral piece. Like all French comedies of this nature, its plot is such as we can scarcely explain in English.

—Leotard, the French trapeze performer, is exhibiting in Boston at present. He did not make much of a hit in New York.

—*Une Parvenue*, a four-act drama, by M. Henri Riviere, has been received at the Comedie, in Paris.

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IS SICKNESS AVOIDABLE?—Thousands toss on sick-beds to-day, who might have been well and hearty had they taken due precautions for the preservation of that most precious of earthly blessings, *a sound mind in a sound body*. Sickness, to a greater extent than most people suppose, *is avoidable*. When the body is languid, the spirits depressed, and the nervous system unnaturally sensitive, it should be taken for granted that *mischief is brewing*. These hints and warnings, vouchsafed as such by a kind Providence, ought not to be disregarded. If they are slighted, as is too generally the case, the next thing may be a fever, a severe billious attack, or some other form of acute disease. They indicate as clearly as if the intimation were given in articulate language, that the animal functions are disordered and the system debilitated. Under these circumstances, the *only thing to be done is to regulate and restore*, and the *best regulating and restorative preparation ever used for the prevention of sickness is* HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. In this way, bilious remittent fever, chills and fever, spasms, nervous paroxysms, violent attacks of indigestion, and all the ordinary epidemics, may almost certainly be averted. They are usually preceded by the symptoms described, and surely it is wisdom to forestall them by resorting to an antidote at once harmless, agreeable, and invigorating. Most assuredly, it will soon dissipate the unpleasant feelings referred to, which, of course, is desirable, even if they were not likely to lead to something worse. The close of the Fall is usually accompanied by unhealthy fogs and violent atmospheric changes, and it is therefore a season when invigoration is particularly needed.

ECONOMY should be practised by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight Cough or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and a Pain in the Breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Sold by all Druggists.

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2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.
Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

WASTE OF OUR BODIES.—The waste of the different functions of our bodies by those of us who are frequently over-tasked, requires to be made up with nutritious food and such stimulants as serve to aid nature in its recuperative effects. We can, with pleasure recommend Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" as *par excellence* to give health and strength. Sold by druggists.

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ALL who feel interested to see a gas machine that is a gas machine, are invited to call at No. 731 Sansom street, to-morrow, from 9 to 9, and see the Union make gas from below eighty degrees density, and downward. Also Friday and Saturday of this week.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the early attention of the trade to the large sale of boots, shoes brogans, balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, November 12, commencing at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

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MARRIED.

IRELAND—PRYOR.—On the 2d instant, by Alderman Somers, Captain JOSEPH IRELAND, of Smith's Landing, New Jersey, to HANNAH PRYOR, of Philadelphia.

WARD—McCORMICK.—On Tuesday evening, September 29, by the Rev. John W. Brown, Mr. J. BURTON WARD to Miss EMMA B. McCORMICK, all of this city.

DIED.

CONROY.—At New Orleans, September 22, 1868, Mr. JAMES B CONROY, late Registry Clerk N. O. P. O., grandson of the late Thomas McKinley, aged 27 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and officers and members of the 183d and 90th Regiments P.V., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. John R. Scott, No. 929 S. Fifth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

EARP.—On the morning of the 10th instant, LILLIE F., wife of Theodore Earp, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1026 Arch street, on Friday morning, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock. **

FORD.—On the evening of the 10th instant, after a lingering illness, GEORGE W. FORD, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family, also Shekinah Lodge, No. 246, A. Y. M.; the Union League of the City of Philadelphia; National and State Council, O. of U. A. M.; Northern Liberty Degree Council, No. 1, O. of U. A. M.; Experiment Council, No. 1, O. U. of A. M.; U. A. M. Hall Association; —— Lodge, No. —, A. P. A.; the National Union Club of Philadelphia; the Columbia, South Penn, and Lincoln Hose companies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 942 N. Twelfth street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to American Mechanics' Cemetery. ***

FURLONG.—At Camden, on the 9th instant, JOHN BARNET, son of Emily and the late John W. Furlong, in the 18th year of his age.

Funeral from his mother's residence, No. 331 Mickle street, Camden, on Thursday morning, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock. **

HAWKINS.—On Tuesday morning, November 10, JOHN HAWKINS, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Upper Darby, on Friday morning, the 13th instant at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Media Cemetery. ***

WESTCOTT.—On the 3d instant, at Chicago, Ill., REBECCA WESTCOTT, wife of Richard Westcott, and daughter of Captain Jonas and the late Sarah Steelman, formerly of this city.

WINTER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, November 10, CATHARINE DEPEN WINTER, wife of Henry R. Winter, and mother of R. D. Winter, of this city.

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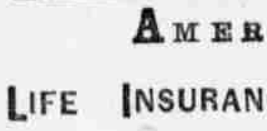

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From the Chief Engineer of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, Pittsburg, Pa.—I have used the Antidote with great success. It is curing all my friends.
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Ladies' Berlin Thread and Spun Silk Gloves, lined
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Ladies', Gents' and Children's Merino Underwear.
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All-wool Blankets, $3 75, $4 75, $5, $5 75 up to $13.
FLANNELS. FLANNELS.
All-wool Flannels, cheap, 25, 31, 37½, and 50 cents.
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One bale Domet Flannel, 28, that are worth 33.
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SIAM PLAID POPLINS.
Plaid Poplins, 50 and 87½ cents.
Black Alpacas and Black Alpaca Poplins.
BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS, good makes, cheap.
A cheap lot of Linen Towels, 12½ cents.
Huckaback and Damask Towels that are bargains.
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N. B.—Waterproof Cloaking Cloths cheap. 10 3 sw

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HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
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NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT Street, above Broad,
Have never been surpassed in Philadelphia, containing an ENDLESS VARIETY of textures in Medium Priced Goods, as well as the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
H., C. & Co. would advise all desirous of obtaining
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WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9,
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At $10·50 and $12·00 per yard, WARRANTED PURE SILK.
SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE GOLD EDGED LYONS CLOAKING VELVET, C. PONSON, MANUFACTURER.
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The largest stock of LINEN GOODS in the City. 9 30 wfm§

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In great variety, at prices that cannot be undersold.
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A magnificent and extensive stock of
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In all popular and novel textures.
Prices guaranteed less than our competitors.
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An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
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Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.
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All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
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Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.
Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

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During the Period of their Utmost Depression.
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Astrachan Cloths,
Heavy Beaver Cloths.
THE ABOVE IN ALL COLORS.
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We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of
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By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.
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PANTALOON STUFFS!
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of
Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres
IN THE MARKET,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. 3 28 w
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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MONASTIC LIFE.

A correspondent of the London *Spectator* writes as follows:—

The interesting account, in a recent *Spectator*, of a visit to the Grande Chartreuse has recalled to my mind an incident long past, which made an impression on me that I can never forget. I had the singular good fortune, more especially for a Protestant and a woman, of meeting and conversing with a monk of La Trappe, then out on a mission from his convent, and I could not but speculate on the "inner life" of one living under such abnormal conditions, who, nevertheless, appeared to me to be actuated by much the same feelings and motives as ordinary mortals.

My host on this occasion was a man of considerable note, the spiritual director of a large rural district in Normandy, and one of those truly sincere and estimable Roman Catholic priests of whom little is known in England. At the time I speak of—thirty years ago—he was a venerable silver-haired curé, nearly eighty years of age, but with all the vivacity of youth; a man of courtly manners, united with the greatest simplicity and kindness. In countenance he strongly resembled the portraits of Fénélon, and there was a resemblance in character also, as regarded fervid piety and unbounded charity. At the time of the French Revolution of 1789 he was private secretary to the Archbishop of Paris, and he steadily resisted all the personal efforts and flatteries of Talleyrand, who wished him to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution, and was consequently obliged to fly for his life. After many narrow escapes he got safe to England, and, seeing farther than his emigrant companions (who expected but a very brief exile), he no sooner landed than he set to work in earnest to learn English, and established himself as a teacher of languages near Barnet. He was soon on friendly terms with the Protestant clergyman of the place, with Mr. Byng, the member, and with other neighboring families, and was universally esteemed and beloved. Among his friends was Mr. Salomons, who invited him to dinner, "if he would not object to eat with a Jew, who said a prayer and washed hands before meat." The Abbé replied that he was always glad to wash his hands, and that as to the prayer, he would say his own while they recited theirs; and so the Jew and the Catholic sat down cordially together; but though freely associating with Protestant or Jew, the Abbé held firmly to his own faith. Gratitude for kindness received in England during ten years of exile induced him, after his return to France, to seek out the few English who came into his neighborhood, and thus I became acquainted with him. Often had I heard his Hertfordshire friends speak of him with warm regard, and when he sent to offer his services, on hearing that an English family had taken a château near St. Désir (where he had been long curé), great was his delight on finding amongst them one who knew his old friends, and we were soon on intimate terms. Liberal as he was, he naturally desired that we should embrace what he held to be the true faith, and he exerted himself to show us all that was best and most interesting in the Roman Catholic system. He introduced us to many clever priests and nuns—cloistered as well as hospital sisters—for being archdeacon of the diocese and director of all the convents, he could take us into the interiors, where few Protestants are admitted. (I may add that he was no great advocate for conventual life; its narrowness was displeasing to him—though he honored those who had "a true vocation;" and he once owned to me that nothing was so irksome to him as hearing the confessions of nuns, who had little to confess but petty jealousies.) He once took us to see the ordination of fifty priests in Bayeux Cathedral—a grand spectacle—and I remember the fervor with which he described that part of the ceremony where the candidates take the one step forward which seals their fate for life. Many have drawn back at that decisive moment, "and those not the worst either," said my good old friend, who deserves ever grateful remembrance from one who, though in his eyes a heretic, was treated by him as a daughter, and honored by his friendship. A few years later, he dictated, on his death-bed, a letter to me which he signed with his own trembling hand, "*Ton ami pour la vie et pour l'éternité.*"

To return to the monk of La Trappe. As a special favor, two of our party were invited to meet him at dinner, but the illness of my intended companion obliged me to go alone. I was quite at home at the *presbytère* (where my little nephew was boarding), and although the position of one lady at table with twelve priests and a monk of La Trappe was somewhat a novel one, yet such thoroughly Christian gentlemen were my host and his guests that I felt not the slightest embarrassment. As the place of honor, I was seated next the monk, who conversed most agreeably, with a sort of quiet cheerfulness, sometimes directing his conversation to me, sometimes to the company generally. His language was the most choice and beautiful I ever heard in common discourse, and he was evidently a man of great cultivation and refinement. He was finely formed, in the prime of life, and apparently in perfect health of body and mind; with a noble head and a countenance full of intelligence and feeling. He had been a professor at Bordeaux, and was remarkable for eloquence and ability. What induced him to become a Trappist was not known to the curé, who always addressed him with profound respect as "mon père," which sounded rather odd from a man twice his age. He had often been sent out by the superior of his convent on the affairs of the community, as one of it ablest members; and on the present occasions he was returning from Paris, where he had been to solicit funds for rebuilding their church after a fire. While in the world he was not required to keep up the ascetic habits of the order.

He told me that he had known many of my nation at Bordeaux, and that it was pleasant to hear his own language spoken with an English accent. He related with much grace several anecdotes of the treatment which his community had met with during the Revolution, and something having been said of the abundance of game in a place named, he mentioned having been formerly a keen sportman. "Do you not sometimes long for a shot now?" asked one of the young *vicaires*. "I did for some time after I entered the convent," he replied, "but that has long been a thing of the past with me." When asked which he preferred, his life at La Trappe or in the world—"La Trappe, a thousand times," was his answer. A day in the world, he said, was as long as a month at La Trappe, and he longed to get back to his quiet life. I ventured to ask if he did not find the monotony irksome? By no means, was the reply; prayer and meditation filled many hours happily, and they had no time to be dull. They were constantly employed, and when not engaged in devotion he had such continual hard labor in the garden and fields that when he laid down his head (on the bare ground) at night he was asleep directly.

The case of this monk may have been exceptional, and his contentment throws but a faint light upon the ordinary state of monastic inner life, in which such mental resources as his must be rare. The high estimation in which he was held, both within and beyond the convent, may also have tended to excite self-complacent feelings. At the request of our host, "mon père" related how he had been suddenly called upon to preach before a distinguished audience at Paris; he would fain have been excused, saying he feared that without preparation he should not do justice to the cause. "Nay, say rather that you are afraid of not doing justice to your own reputation," was the reply. Before he entered the pulpit, they gave him a cup of strong coffee, and the effect was marvellous; his tongue was loosed, and thoughts and words flowed without difficulty. The audience were more than satisfied, and he evidently enjoyed his success. He was certainly not dead to social feeling, though he had been for years immured in his convent. There was no gloom or formalism about him, and no visible appearance of asceticism, but he was evidently possessed with fervid religious feeling. He asked permission of the curé to present me with a pamphlet entitled "La Trappe Mieux Connu," which contains an account of the monastery, one of the two convents which Napoleon allowed to remain, saying that there were some minds which needed a retreat where they could live alone. This reverend *père* would have said, live with God. He was regarded with extraordinary reverence by all the guests, who were the working clergy in the small town and neighboring villages, useful men in their generation, but they evidently considered his "vocation" as far superior to their own. In his case there seemed to be no penitence for past crime, no special disgust with the world—but the real love of a contemplative life, coupled with that view of religion which makes a merit of renouncing every indulgence in this world by way of preparation for a better. How far the satisfaction which he derived from monastic life was for his truest spiritual advantage is a problem that must remain unsolved.

The French Prince Imperial.

From the Stuttgard Illustrated Paper.

The Prince is neither too tall nor too short for his age, and the sort of *embonpoint* which he possessed a few years ago disappears more and more, and his figure seems to grow as slender and elegant as was that of the Emperor in his early youth. He looks by far more like his mother than his father, and only those who have opportunities of seeing him every day find gradually that at certain moments he bears an astonishing resemblance to his father, too. When his face is calm, the Prince is strikingly like the Empress; but when he is excited, and even when he merely laughs, his resemblance to the Emperor is undeniable; and he laughs often, the young rogue; he is the merriest child that can be imagined; in all things and persons surrounding him he finds subjects of mirth for his imperturbable good humor. Prominent traits of his character—if we can speak of character at such an early age—are the following:—A kind of haughty modesty, if I may so call it; for example, he never enters into discussion with older persons, while he is passionately addicted to doing so with his playmates, Conneau, Espinasse, etc. A simple "no," without giving any reason for it, is his only opposition to older persons, and no one, neither the Empress nor his tutor, General Frossard, are then able to change his stubborn mind by prayers or threats. In that event, when the case is of some importance, is re-enacted for the hundredth time a scene only too well known at the Tuileries. The Emperor enters, approaches his son kindly, brushes the hair from his forehead, and asks why he does not want to do what he has been ordered to do. The boy makes no reply. The Emperor repeats his question three, nay ten, times. No answer. At last the Emperor says, "I want you to do it," or "You must do it." And, as if the boy had merely been waiting for these words, he jumps up, kisses his father's hand, and rushes from the room, in order to obey. When his play-fellows then tease him for having yielded after all, he replies, proudly, "*L'Empereur a ordonne.*" Is it firmness, or mere petulance? It is difficult to say what it is, but it seems to be the former, for it has been noticed that, after obeying his father in this manner without resistance, he has withdrawn into some corner and wept bitterly. Once he had called a *femme de chambre* of the Empress "*une mule entêtée*," and was compelled to ask her pardon: he did so very gracefully, but cried for half an hour afterward. It must be somewhat singular to the imperial parents that their only child makes such a great distinction between them; toward the Empress he is a son—a naughty son, disobeying her nine times out of ten, and thinking he can easily pacify her by a single kiss; but his father he treats above all as the Emperor, whom he looks upon as the greatest monarch of all times. His former tutor, Monier, said to him one day: "A monarch must, above all, learn the difficult art of forgetting and forgiving; wrongs which he has suffered must at once fade from his memory." "And the wrongs which have been inflicted on his father, too?" asked the boy, who was then only nine years old. The Prince is not very bright, he learns only with considerable difficulty; the more praiseworthy is his application, owing to which he is not behind in any branch of his studies, except, incredible as it may seem, orthography. What trouble orthography has already caused to the heir-apparent of the imperial throne can hardly be imagined. He writes tolerably good compositions; but, despite all the pains he has taken, he has never yet succeeded in writing a quarto page without some orthographical blunders. When the Prince of Hohenzollern, to whom the boy is much attached, asked the Emperor about the progress made by his son in knowledge, the Emperor replied in his characteristic way:—"Satisfactory, but mediocre." It is singular that the Prince excels in no single branch of his studies; he is tolerable in all, and Conneau, his young schoolmate, far outstrips him in every respect. Exercise is his favorite occupation; he is very courageous, knows no danger, and will one day be an excellent horseman and a still better swordsman. As regards his health, it is now again excellent, and, despite the newspaper reports, never was seriously impaired. It was a mere fable to say that he behaved with stoical courage at the operation on his leg; on the contrary, he screamed at the top of his lungs. Nothing could have been more ridiculous than to describe a boy's conduct, when undergoing a very painful operation, as that of a Spartan. It hurt him fearfully, and he screamed duly. When he presented the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor to Nélaton, his surgeon, he added of his own accord, and in a gentle voice, to the words he had been told to utter, "It is the ribbon worn by the Emperor himself." In short, the Prince Imperial is not a bright, precocious child, such as all parents might wish to have.

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LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868
1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868
1868 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868
1868 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868
1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868
1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868
1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868
1868 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868
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HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
9 2wfm3mrp New Orleans.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 911

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 1tf PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street,
5 28 PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
Agent
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF
and
CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTIBLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS,
Call and see samples.
Offices—REED Street, below Tenth, and No. 406 LIBRARY Street, 10 28 1m rp*

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP L
FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallo liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and S day. Goods received at all times on covered All goods forwarded by New York agent fr charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 18 6m JOHN F. O

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEE TOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Stea are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, November 14.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, November 17.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, November
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, December 1
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tue at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEA
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currenc
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE
to London	105	to London
to Paris	115	to Paris

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALI

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currenc
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool
Halifax	20	Halifax
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, men, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sendin their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Comp Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelph

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO AL andria, Georgetown, and Washing D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with c nections at Alexandria from the most direct r for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Da and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at n from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharve
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, ginia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, DELAWARE AND RARITAN CAN EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAI from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of N York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agent
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphi
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New Y

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMO AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LIN THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO T SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARK Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIP to all points in North and South Carolina, via S board Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmo and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this ro commend it to the public as the most desirable m dium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expe of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVE
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and C Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRE
ton Steamboat Line.—The steamb EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Bever Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, a White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton
Saturday, Nov. 7, don't go	Saturday, Nov. 7, 9 A
Monday, " 9, 7½ A.M	Monday, " 9, 11 A
Tuesday, " 10, 8 A.M	Tuesday, " 27, 12
Wed'day, " 11, 8½ A.M	Wed'day, " 11, 12½ P
Thursday " 12 9 A.M	Thursday, " 12, 1 P
Friday, " 13, 10 A.M	Friday, " 13, 2 P

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermedi places, 25 cents. 4 1

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTE AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Exc sion tickets, 15 cents.
The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Stre Wharf at 8·45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmin ton at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. T steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Stre Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

OPPOSITION TO THE CO BINED RAILROAD AND RIVE MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make dai excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touc ing at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARC Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.; returnin leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—TH splendid Steamboat JOHN A. WA NER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington a Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusi and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'cloc A. M., and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SUR Transportation Company Despatc a d Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Rarit Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern a Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodatin terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1tf No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH, LEHIGH, and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 22

IMPROVED BALTIMORE
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Illuminating Doors and Windows,
AND
Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.
The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
J. S. CLARK,
No. 1008 MARKET STREET,
10 14 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

The Government Printing.

THE WORK IN THE PRINTING OFFICE AT WASHINGTON—WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT COSTS.

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* gives a long and interesting account of the Government Printing Office. In 1860 Cornelius Wendell sold this establishment to the United States for $135,000, and it is now the largest printing office in the world. Among the public printers have been Gales & Seaton, Jonathan Elliott, Armstrong of Tennessee, Duff Green, Blair & Rives, Cornelius Wendell, and at last John D. Defrees, who has held the position since 1861.

Last year one hundred and fifty-six separate books and documents were turned out at this office—a variety of work which was not probably equalled by the Harpers, Appletons, Lippincotts, Fields, and Scribners together. The entire number of copies printed was not far from nine hundred thousand. Mr. Seward had an Appendix to his diplomatic correspondence prepared at a cost of $29,000. The book made seven hundred and fifty-four pages, and there were twenty-two thousand copies printed. The diplomatic correspondence, in two volumes, attached to President Johnson's messages for 1867, made also about twenty-two hundred pages, costing $35,000.

Mr. Seward's annual international commercial report made 830 pages, and cost $10,000. There were also a report on Southern railroads, 1060 pages. Report on Delano and Morgan, 1504 pages. Report of Hogan contesting Pile's seat, 632 pages. Report of the Commissioner of Patents, 2180 pages. Lanman's Dictionary of Congress, 610 pages. A select committee's report on the Indians, 544 pages. Smithsonian annual report, 472 pages. Confidential communications from the President, 872 pages. Three Army Registers, 1404 pages. Ben Wade's report on the conduct of the war—supplement to it, 1269 pages. Laws of the United States, 788 pages. Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office in English, French, German, and Swedish, 346 pages. This is the most practical and valuable report issued. Agricultural report, 612 pages. This is a very expensive book, printed to the amount of 166,000 copies, at a cost of $144,000. The Agricultural Department is a candidate for 190,000 more copies of its report. The Patent Office people want 21,000 copies extra; and there is a book on the death of Mr. Lincoln, which is the most costly book probably ever issued in the United States. This is the appendix to Mr. Seward's diplomatic correspondence, containing expressions of sympathy and condolence with the nation on the fate of Abraham Lincoln. The cost price of producing the book will be $18,200, or more than six dollars a copy, while the bindings on some special copies, ordered for the crowned heads, etc., abroad, will probably bring them up to twenty or twenty-five dollars a copy.

Of the Agricultural Report the extraordinary number of two hundred and twenty thousand copies have been ordered for last year, at a cost of $180,000, or about eighty-five cents a copy. This cost is enough to pay the President, Vice-President, all the Cabinet officers, the Speaker of the House, and two thirds of the first-class foreign ministers. In these reports there are four hundred and fifty thousand pounds of paper, or two hundred and twenty-five tons—enough to take two hundred and twenty-five double-horse wagons to pull them.

At this moment there are eight hundred thousand copies of the reports for various years lying in the vaults of the Patent Office building, being the quantity annually printed in excess of the demands even of extravagance. These copies represent $80,000 of the people's money invested in waste paper.

In one year new type added a cost of $18,804; printing ink, $19,717; coal, seven hundred tons; new machinery, $5000.

In the bindery four thousand Russian leather skins were used, seven hundred and sixty packs of gold leaf (costing nearly $7000), nearly $5000 worth of twine and as much glue. Paper for Post Office blanks alone cost $48,000. The binding of books consumed $73,000, and binding materials $113,000. Engraving and lithographing cost $111,000.

The paper that runs this huge printing office comes from various manufacturers, and it is not ordered by the Congressional printer, but by a joint committee of Congress. It is ordered in reams of five hundred sheets, and sometimes paid for by the pound. In the latter case from twenty to thirty cents is commonly paid, and by the ream the prices vary from eight dollars and a half to thirteen dollars. Three thousand reams came from Baltimore, nineteen thousand reams and also twenty thousand pounds came from Manchester, Connecticut, four thousand reams from Boston, four thousand from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, one thousand from Philadelphia, exclusive of one hundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred pounds, and twenty thousand reams came from New York. The manufacturers furnishing the bulk of the paper were Jessup, Keeney, Magarge, Warren, and Baer. The cost of all this paper was $635,000, considerably past half a million, yet this was less than the sum paid for five preceding years, the cost of the paper being in 1865 more than a million and a quarter of dollars, and averaging for five years about $820,000. At the end of this economical year about $228,000 worth of paper remained in storage. Government never insures its property, and this immense amount of inflammable matter is stored in sheds adjacent to the printing office and guarded by watchmen.

The printing for the Executive Department of the Government costs nearly as much money as the total work done for Congress. The executive departments, with the courts, required in 1867 about $757,000 worth of printing, while the House of Representatives ran up a bill of $454,000 and the Senate $186,000. In addition to this, acts of Congress warranted about $233,000 additional of work done for miscellaneous objects. The Supreme Court and its satellites take nearly $15,000. The Agricultural Department, with its huge reports, passes $32,000. The Treasury leads with nearly $300,000, and the War Department follows it with $148,000. Next comes the Post Office, Navy, and Interior Departments, ranging from $78,000 to $52,000.

The Government printing office thus involves a yearly expense of from one million and a half dollars to over two millions, and this does not include the printing of the debates of Congress, which is done by contract at the *Globe* office, and which costs seven dollars a column to report them and six dollars (I believe) a copy, per session, for the *Globe*, in which they are printed.

Government printers get a trifle better prices than are paid elsewhere in the country. Steady work will give one fifteen hundred dollars a year in this manufactory. The work-girls get from nine to twelve dollars a week. The printers are almost always in excess, however.

—Transparent looking-glasses are the latest Paris novelty.

—The Empress of Austria rivals Schmidt at scaligraphing.

—Bismark's daughter married an impecunious Polish diplomat.

—The Black and Baltic Seas will be united by rail before January.

—A young London snob lately paid $125 for one of Nilssen's hairpins.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 1·25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00, and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·10 A. M., 1·51, and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2·50 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·44 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " " Williamsport	8·20 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " " Williamsport	8·35 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·30 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " " Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	10·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	7·55 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

11] ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

9 15 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·30 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3·00

At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·00 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare $2.

At 1·30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare, $3·25.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·00 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

September 14, 1868. 6 15]

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7·00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8] H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

[7 2] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 13, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·00, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·40 A. M.
Erie Express	11·40 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	11·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Saturday night. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

CAPT. F. D. MAY,
Continental Hotel.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 2] General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10] HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, at the Judiciary square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of HOSPITAL BEDDING and CLOTHING, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the Army, viz.:—

10,000 Grey Blankets.
10,000 Bed Sacks.
20,000 Pillow Ticks.
30,000 pairs Woollen Socks.
15,000 Gowns.
15,000 Slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,

10 26 14t Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,

8 1] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30]

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

2 mwf] No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS
TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 1

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

AUCTION SALES.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

SPECIAL POSITIVE SALE OF 250 LOTS FINE FRENCH GILT, BRONZE, AND MARBLE CLOCKS, now landing, and all of this season's importation. We will sell

On Thursday Morning,

12th instant, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the most complete and finest assortment of Imported Clocks ever offered. Included will be found fine gilt clocks, with shades and stands; extra rich do., with bronze figures; rich and fine marble clocks, fine cuckoo and musical clocks etc.

Will be arranged for examination one day previous to sale. 11 7 4t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On Monday, November 16,

Upon the premises, 20 N. Eighth street, the stock, goodwill, lease, and fixtures of a fancy goods and variety store, comprising the usual assortment. 11 11 1t

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C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 12]

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Nov. 12, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases men's, boys' and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of ladies', misses', and children's city made goods. 11 7 4t

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER U. S. A., No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1868.

By direction of Brevet Major-General D. H. RUCKER, Ass't Quartermaster-General United States Army, Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, November 12, 1868, for delivery to the Quartermaster's Department, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, of the following articles, viz.:—

Letter Paper, 12 lbs., 7 pens ruling	250	reams.
do do 12 do do do ½ sheets	100	"
do do 12 do 8 do	250	"
do do 12 do 8 do ½ sheets	100	"
do do 10 do 7 do	50	"
Foolscap P'r, 14 do 7 do	150	"
do do 12 do 7 do	150	"
do do 14 do unruled	100	"
Flatcap do 14 do	100	"
Folio P'st P'r, 22 do	100	"
Note Paper, 6 do ruled	200	"
do do 6 do unruled	100	"
Blotting Paper, 30 lbs., 19x24 inches	50	"
Envelope Paper, 40 lbs., 20x25 inches	60	"
Legal Cap Paper, 14 lbs	50	"
Envelopes, Letter (buff), size 5¾x3¼ in., as per sample	100	M.
Envelopes, Letter (buff), size 6x3½ in., as per sample	150	"
Envelopes, Official (buff) size 8¾x3¾ in., as per sample	100	"
Envelopes, Official (buff), size 9x4 in., as per sample	300	"
Envelopes, Official (buff), size 10½x4½ in., as per sample	50	"
Envelopes, Official (buff), size 11x4½ in., as per sample	20	"
Sealing Wax	50	lbs.
Letter Copy Books, letter size	288.	
do do do cap size	24.	
Lead Pencils, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Faber's	25	gross.
Pencils, red and blue	10	"
Pens, Gillott's, Nos. 303 and 404 each	100	"
do do Nos. 604 and 3·3 each	25	"
Ink (Red) David's, 1 oz	4	"
do do do 4 oz. glass stoppers	2	"
do (Black) do quarts	3	"
do do Carter's, pints	1	"
do Copying, Arnold's, quarts	1	"
Mucilage, quarts	1	"
do 4 oz., with brushes	2	"
Office Tape, No. 23 3¼ yards each	5000	pieces.
do do 74 do do	200	rolls.

All of the above-named articles will be required to be of the best quality. When samples are furnished they will be required to be like the sample, and must be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal subject to usual inspection.

It is also to be understood that one-fourth (¼) of the quantity of the several articles required must be delivered within thirty (30) days from the date of contract, the balance within sixty (60) days from same date.

Samples of the articles proposed to be furnished will be submitted by parties bidding.

The right is reserved of rejecting all bids deemed unreasonable, and also of accepting the lowest bid on any of the articles required.

Payment will be made at the end of each month for all the articles furnished during the month. Any additional information desired will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

F. J. CRILLY,

11 6 5t Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
KEOKUK, Iowa, Oct. 21, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, of November 18, 1868, for completing the excavation of the Prism, and the construction of the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.

The Canal is to be about 7½ miles along, extending from Nashville, Iowa, to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside of the Canal is to be from 300 to 400 feet in embankment and 250 feet in excavation, and in low water to be five feet deep. All the material excavated from the Prism of the Canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter, throughout the greater part of the distance, will be about 869 feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs the bottom of the Canal will have a slope 1½ inches to the mile. The embankment to be built of earth, clay, and rock; to be ten feet wide on the top, including the rip-rap covering, and to be two feet above high water mark with slopes of 1½ base to 1 vertical on the outside, and ¾ base to 1 vertical on the inside. The average thickness of the rip rap protection to be 2½ feet on the outside, 2 feet on the inside, and 1 foot on the top.

A portion of the above has already been constructed—say one ninth, the balance, or so much thereof as the remainder of the funds appropriated—about $400,000—will pay for, is to be relet.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee, signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished upon application at this office.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the material (excepting right of way and land for borrow-pits), implements, and machinery, and performing all the work according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

Fifteen per cent. of the amount of any work done, or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address.

Plans, maps, specifications, and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at this Office for fifteen days prior to the date of the letting.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the location of the work before sending in their bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be endorsed:—"Proposals for work on the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel 35th Infantry, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Official:—

L. COOPER OVERMAN,
10 30 16t Captain Corps of Engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,
Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways of the City of Philadelphia and at the office of Jesse S. Schlater, Commissioner of Roads and Highways of Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, the 16th instant, for the grading, masonry, and bridging on City avenue, from Ford road to Lancaster turnpike. The roadway will be graded to a width of thirty-two (32) feet, inclusive of side ditches in excavation, and will be placed with its centre line upon the boundary between the city of Philadelphia and county of Montgomery, as established by Act of Assembly, of April the twenty-first, A. D. 1855. The grading will include all clearing, grubbing, and all excavations and embankments required for the formation of the bed of the road, or in any way connected with or incident to the construction of bridges or drains belonging thereto.

Each proposal must distinctly state the price per cubic yard for earth excavation, Rock excavation masonry, per perch of twenty-five cubic feet. Timber, per thousand feet, board measure, for bridging, including workmanship of bridges; all excavation to be placed into bank per price bid, and where bank is borrowed, will be measured in a pit, and paid for as excavation.

And each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department of the City of Philadelphia, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder.

Payment to be made for the aforesaid work in warrants to be drawn by the Chief Commissioner of the Department of Highways of the City of Philadelphia, and the Commissioner of Roads and Highways of Lower Merion township, Montgomery county.

Profiles and specifications may be seen at the Department of Highways and Surveys of the City of Philadelphia and at the office of Jesse S. Schlater, near the General Wayne Hotel, Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, which will be strictly adhered to.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening said proposals. The Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
11 7 stuth 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On Thursday Morning,

Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 6 5t

SALE OF 150 PIECES TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, AND 200 PIECES DOMESTIC CARPETINGS, 100 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

November 13, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; 150 pieces tapestry; 100 pieces oil cloths, etc. 11 7 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [11 10 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [11 11 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY

On Tuesday and Wednesday Afternoons,

Nov. 10 and 11, at 4 o'clock, comprising many scarce and curious books; also, works on American History, etc. 11 7 4t

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME VELVET BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Nov. 12, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor, library, and dining-room furniture; oiled walnut chamber suits; elegant oak lounge and arm chair, covered with morocco; French plate mirrors; wardrobes; bookcases; sideboards; extension tables; china and glassware; beds and bedding; fine hair mattresses; office furniture; superior fire-proof safe, made by Evans & Watson; superior double-barrel gun; gas-consuming and cooking stove; handsome velvet Brussels and other carpets, etc.

Also, large and elegant walnut bookcase (glass doors). 11 10 2t

VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
From Private Libraries, English books, etc.,
On Thursday Afternoon,
November 12, at 4 o'clock. 11 10 2t

Sale at No. 1919 Mount Vernon street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRROR, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1919 Mount Vernon street, by catalogue, the entire walnut parlor, dining-room and sitting-room furniture; handsome rosewood piano, 7 octave; pier mirror; oil paintings; hall furniture, walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, hair mattresses, large wardrobe, Brussels and other carpets, oil cloth, upright refrigerator, kitchen furniture, etc.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.

Previous to the sale of furniture will be sold, at 10 o'clock precisely, the handsome modern, three-story brick residence, with three-story back buildings, 19 feet 9 inches front, 100 feet 8½ inches deep. [11 11 2t

SALE OF VALUABLE LAW BOOKS,

On Friday Afternoon,

November 13, at 4 o'clock, including Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, English Common Law and Equity Reports. 11 10 3t

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MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 405 Franklin street.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, STEINWAY UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, HANDSOME BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL AND OTHER CARPETS, FINE FRENCH CHINA, CUT GLASSWARE, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 405 Franklin street, above Callowhill, by catalogue, the entire handsome household furniture, including suit elegant oiled walnut and green plush drawing-room furniture; handsome walnut chamber suit; walnut extension dining table, walnut dining chairs; fine curled hair mattresses; bedding; fine French dinner set; fine cut glassware; Venetian blinds; handsome Brussels, Venitian, imperial, and ingrain carpets; oil cloths; kitchen furniture; refrigerator, etc.

ELEGANT GRAND PIANO.

Also, very elegant rosewood upright grand pianoforte, very fine tone, made by Steinway & Sons. May be seen on the day previous to sale.

The furniture was made to order and is equal to new. [11 6 5t

May be seen on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

MEDICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

On Friday Evening,

13th instant at 7 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, second floor, by catalogue, medical and miscellaneous books from private libraries. 11 10 3t

VALUABLE CHOICE AND ELEGANT BOOKS, SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED, IN HANDSOME BINDINGS,

On Monday Afternoon.

November 16th, at 3 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, without reserve, a valuable collection of choice and elegant works, including:—The Aldine British Poets, with portraits, 52 volumes; Dickens' Works; Waverley; Don Quixote; Meyricke; National Portrait Gallery; Hogarth Illustrated, and many handsome and novel books, illustrated with photographs; Dore's Illustrated Works, etc.

Catalogues ready, and the books arranged for examination on Friday and Saturday, 13th and 14th instant. 11 10 5

Peremptory Sale at the Bridgewater Machine Works, Aramingo.

VERY VALUABLE MACHINE PROPERTY, 3 STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTING, STEAM AND GAS PIPE, 3 LARGE CRANES, PATTERNS, LARGE FRAME BOILER-HOUSE, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

19th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Bridgewater Machine Works, Aramingo, Twenty-fifth Ward, by order of the Executor and surviving partner of the late firm of Stanhope & Suplee, by catalogue, the very valuable Stock of Machinery, including steam-engine, twenty horse power, eight and five horse power steam-engines, boilers, shafting, steam gas-pipe, 3 large cranes, patterns, tools shelving, etc.

FRAME BUILDING.

Also a large frame boiler-house, 55 feet by 85 feet, cupola, etc.

Particulars in catalogue. 11 5 12t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

SALES OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 12 and 13 at 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street.

Mr. CHARLES F. HASELTINE (previous to removing to his new building, No. 1125 Chesnut street) will close several consignments, including specimens of the following famous artists, European and American:—

Bakalovicz,
Englebardt,
Pepe,
Fichel,
Rico,
W. T. Richards,
J. B. Irving,
Hoquet,
Beutelle,
Sully,
J. D. Smillie,
Paul Weber,
W. S. Young,
Beaumont,
Debrechon,
Duene,
Delters,
Meisner,
Noerr,
Hetzel,
Rotbermel,
Brevoort,
Bellows,
E. Moran,
G. W. Nicholson,
Ramsey,
Patvoti,
Wauters,
Mochez,
Prof. Walraven,
Van Starkinborgh,
De Dinckeleer,
Laurent de Beel,
Schaessle,
Fairman,
Bristol,
Parton,
Cresson, etc.

The paintings will be open for exhibition from Wednesday, Oct. 28, until day of sale. [11 10 3t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTES, WINES AND LIQUORS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of elegant household furniture, from families declining housekeeping, comprising, viz.:—Parlor suits of walnut furniture, covered with blue silk; do. do. covered with green plush; 2 library suits, in green reps; 6 walnut chamber suits; 4 large and elegant library bookcases; walnut sideboards, marble tops; dressing bureaus; elegant walnut extension dining table, 16 feet long; do. do. 8 and 10 feet long; wardrobes; marble top centre and boquet tables; Spanish chairs; lounges; cottage furniture; velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; china and glassware; spring and hair mattresses; feather beds; cooking and other stoves; kitchen furniture, etc.

PIANO-FORTES—One superior rosewood piano-forte, made by Schomacker & Co.

One do. do., made by H. Hardman.

One do. do., made by Scherr.

LARGE GLASSES.—4 large French plate mantel glasses; 6 do. do. do. pier do.

FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE.—Also an invoice of first-class English and American silver-plated ware, comprising—Tureens, covered vegetable dishes, tea services, tete-a-tete sets; cake baskets; fruit dishes, tea kettles urns, dinner and breakfast castors, sugar dishes, coasters, candlesticks, etc.

Also, 2 French bronze sixteen-day mantel clocks.

BRANDY AND WINES.—Also, an invoice of very superior brandy and Port and sherry wines, in demijohns. 11 11 2t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

On Friday,

20th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by order of assignees in bankruptcy, one oil painting. 11 11 2t

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CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge. 9 29

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Lead Pipe Thief—Assaulting a Policeman—Fraudulent Voting—A Violent Fellow—Burglars.

—Robert Duburg was yesterday overhauled at Twenty-second and Vine streets with a quantity of lead pipe in his possession, which he was alleged to have stolen from a new building in that vicinity. Alderman Pancoast committed him for trial.

—Yesterday George Smith appeared in the vicinity of Forty-first street and Lancaster avenue in a beastly state of intoxication. He created considerable disorder, and was taken into custody by Policeman Ingraham. On the way to the station he struck the officer a blow which broke his hand. Alderman Maule this morning held Smith in $800 bail to answer.

—Alderman Neill has held Josiah Smith to answer the charge of illegal voting in the Nineteenth ward.

—Charles Mehl is a German who was yesterday arrested at Twenty-seventh and Coates streets, on a warrant issued by Alderman Beitler. It seems that Mehl was displeased at the action of a friend who voted the Republican ticket at the last election, and to pay him up for it, as he styled it, he hammered his friend about the head pretty severely. He was bound over in $1000 bail for trial.

—At the Central Station, this afternoon, Conrad Boyle and Joseph Williams will have a hearing on the charge of robbery. It is alleged that on Monday afternoon they scaled the fence in the rear of a dwelling on Twentieth street, below Fitzwater, and broke into the house, where they stole several silk dresses and other clothing. They were arrested yesterday by Lieutenant Connelly and Sergeant Pennington.

Tax on Distilled Spirits.—Under the act of Congress, approved July 20, 1868, considerable changes were made in the assessment and collection of internal revenue. The services of revenue detectives were dispensed with; so, too, revenue agents and *specials* were legislated out of office by that act, and the collection of revenue placed in the hands of assessors and collectors, where it had been originally placed until the act of June 30, 1864, authorized the appointment of innumerable agents, specials and detectives. The change in the law of July 20, 1868, legislated out of office from this city alone not less than fifty detectives, specials, Revenue agents, and "Assistant Assessors in charge of distilleries," the majority of whom, in fact all of whom, were employed in the detection of frauds upon the Government by manufacturers of and dealers in distilled spirits. We give an illustration of the practical working of the law under the old act, wherein so many detectives were employed, and under the new law, wherein the responsibility is vested in assessors and collectors. The distillery of Thomas J. Martin & Co. returned last year as follows:—

January,	10,190 gallons,	tax,	$20,398·00
February,	2,358 gallons,	tax,	4,716·00
March,	9,495 gallons,	tax,	18,990·00

Making a total for the three months of $44,104·00

The tax at that time was two dollars per gallon. Mr. Martin began operations under the new law about the 25th of September last, and, with the same capacity now as formerly, he distilled during the month of October just past, 57,296 gallons, or 35,244 gallons more than he distilled during the three months combined under the old law. The tax on 57,296 gallons under the new law, at 50 cents per gallon, and 10 cents for each barrel produced, and $2 for every 20 bushels, grain mashed, is about $31,236 00.

Another case in illustration is the distillery now run by Nieman, Schriber & Glenn. Under the old act this distillery averaged about one thousand gallons per month. They began operations on the 7th of October, and during the month produced 11,841 gallons of spirits. Under the old law, at $2 tax per gallon, the distillery paid $2000. It is now paying, at the reduced rate of 50 cents on the gallon, over $6000 per month. These distilleries are both located in the First district. A week ago there were some six or seven in operation in that district, but owing to the low price at which New York city made whisky is selling in this city, they have all stopped running.

"Trifles Light as Air."—The Franklin Institute lectures began last evening, and will be continued on the Tuesday and Thursday evenings of every week during the season. They are divided into courses, and among the subjects to be treated are Light, Electricity, Chemistry, The Metals, Astronomy, and Mechanics.

—The weather is a compound to-day. Clouds and sunshine make the ingredients—but the former largely predominate. Early this morning there was a nasty fog—and the minute drops flew into your face, and clung there with an unpleasant tenacity. It is decidedly moist out of doors. Brown went out for his "constitutional" about 6 o'clock. We met him as he was about entering the "corner grocery"—we supposed for a "soda." But Brown is an honest old soul. Going the "whole figure" is his favorite adage. Consequently, as he mopped the dew from his beard, he remarked:—"Walk in. You see that it is moist without—so I'm going to moisten within." In two senses, we were cornered. He had us on the corner, and the consistency of his words also cornered us—so we did walk in—had a little corn juice, but not enough to get corned.

—A couple of rustics were up [illegible] in the State House steeple yesterday afternoon. On descending, they got upon the sidewalk, stopped there, and looking up, said, "It was a big thing." Joe Coe, Esq., who is "bunky" on the ballet, and who was propping up a tree near where the "green uns" stood, remarked that Mademoiselle Augusta had put up the vane. Wonderingly, the others inquired how she had got it there, when he replied, "Whirled it up on a pirouette." They acquiesced; but when they were some ten feet off Joe swore as he saw them put significant thumbs to their respective noses.

—We have heard that some of our churchists are down on such "immoral and indecent" plays as Offenbach's *La Belle Helene* and *Barbe Bleue*. The people are also down on them. They sit down to enjoy the same, and are cramming the Academy nightly. Offenbach is a power which had better not be butted against, if the persons disposed to butt know what is healthy.

—Whether winking is naughty depends upon circumstances. Illustration: If a spark from an engine gets into your eye, you cannot help winking; if a pretty girl gets there, you don't want to help it, except to help it on. Winking as a necessity can't be shut out; as a luxury it is to be limited according to age, taste, and the fitness of things.

—The Board of Revision of Taxes is now sitting at No. 11 State House Row, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of hearing appeals from the assessors' Returns of Taxes for the year 1869.

—There is nothing better to keep than your balance. It is a good keepsake—alike for your own sake as for other people's. This applies to head, heart, and—legs. You always know where to find the man or woman who is balanced.

—It is said that the lawyer who pleads his own cause has a fool for a client. It may also be said that the person who laughs at his own jokes has a goose for an auditor. Each often appears in the capacity named.

—Ho! for Salt River! The Seymour and Blair Club of the Eighth precinct, Ninth ward, holds a meeting this evening to "wind up business."

—If you want to catch a gold-fish drop a line to a fresh heiress. That sort of angling is about the right angle of success.

—The glory of Fairmount has departed. It is shorn of its verdure and deserted by its visitors.

—Post 71, Grand Army of the Republic, has a stated muster this evening at headquarters.

—Several Fenian Circles meet this evening.

Owners Wanted for a skiff sixteen feet long, which was picked up at Reed street wharf; for another skiff, nineteen feet long, containing 1500 weight of iron, which was found at Noble street wharf; and for a frock-coat, which was taken in charge at Seventh and Shippen streets. The two former are at the Station Front and Noble streets, and the latter is at the Seventeenth District Station.

Death of a Well-known Citizen.—George W. Ford, a well-known agent for the collection of pensions, died at his residence, N. Twelfth street, on Tuesday evening, after eight weeks' illness. Mr. Ford was much respected for his social and business qualities, and it was mainly through his efforts that the State of Pennsylvania acknowledged the claims of the soldiers of the war of 1812. He was prominent in the Republican party, at one time being chairman of the City Committee of Superintendence, and upon two occasions was a candidate for City Treasurer before the convention of the Republicans. He was what might be termed a self-made man. Beginning life as a carpenter, he passed through various positions, and in 1855 he entered the claim agency business. He leaves a widow and four children. His funeral takes place on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Sunday School Anniversary.—The Sunday School of the Tenth Baptist Church celebrated their thirty-first anniversary in the church, Eighth street, above Green, last evening. The house was excessively crowded upon the occasion, the school occupying nearly the whole of the floor of the main audience room. The exercises were of the most interesting character, and the children showed marked proficiency in their varied exercises. The picture lesson by Miss Lizzie Woolman excited much approbation, and the Superintendent's Exercise of the Cross, Cup, and Crown was a lesson of the most impressive nature. The piano performances by Miss Hershey were admirably rendered. The school numbers over 700. The Secretary's report gave the creditable amount of $1232·34 as contributed during the year: baptized from the school in to the membership of the church, 28; library numbering 1300 volumes. The school is under the superintendence of Mr. J. A. Stoddart. Pastor of the church, Rev. J. Spencer Kennard.

The German Theatre.—Last evening a large meeting of Germans favorable to the erection of a German theatre in this city was held at Arbeiter Halle. Dr. Theodore Demme presided. The Board of Directors submitted a report, in which they state that they had examined all the sites submitted, and had selected two, from which they desired the meeting to choose. On motion, the Board was directed to effect a purchase of one of them immediately. The two sites were, one on Vine street, below Tenth, and the other the circus lot at Tenth and Callowhill streets.

Public Temperance Meeting.—To-morrow (Thursday) evening a public temperance meeting will be held in the hall Sixth and Girard avenue. On that occasion Rev. William O. Johnson, G. W. P. John Shallcross, and P. G. W. P. —— Duff, will make addresses. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Hand-in-Hand Section Sons of Temperance.

Fire Last Night.—At 12 o'clock last night two barns almost adjoining, on Thorp's lane, below Wistar street, in the Twenty-second ward, were totally destroyed by fire. The combined loss is about $6000. One was owned by Charles Gibbons and occupied by James Brock, and the other was occupied by Frederick Heyer. A horse was also burnt.

Did Not Appear.—At noon, to-day, before U. S. Commissioner Henry M. Phillips, Jr., Daniel Cafferty was to have had a hearing upon the charge of aiding and abetting in the removal of whisky upon which the Government tax had not been paid; but when the time for the hearing arrived the defendant could not be found.

The Advisory Commission.—On Monday next, at 12 M., the Steam-Boiler Advisory Commission will sit in the hall of the Franklin Institute for the purpose of examining applicants for the positions of Inspectors under the bill which recently passed Councils.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The True Version of the Negotiations, as Reported to a New York Journal.

The following apparently bogus cable despatch appears in a New York journal of to-day:

London, Nov. 10.—Minister Reverdy Johnson's statement that the difficulties between England and the United States in regard to the Alabama claims are ended, is regarded as too strong and entirely unwarranted by the present aspect of the high authorities interested. Nothing really has been settled. No arbitrator has been selected, and Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley have agreed only that both governments shall choose arbitrators to decide the extent of England's liability for the depredations of the Alabama and her right to recognize the Confederates as belligerents. In the event of the liability question being decided adverse to the American view all claims drop, and if otherwise each Government appoints two commissioners, who jointly choose a fifth to act as President. The Governments jointly appoint a Secretary, each paying half his salary. The duties of the commission shall be to examine separately each claim of the two countries. At Minister Johnson's own suggestion the commission is to meet in London, because, as he says, most of the evidence, documentary and verbal, will be found here. The statements of the *Times* that it had been agreed that the arbitrator be a European king, by which it means more definitely King William of Prussia, and that the United States had decided not to press the question of the right of England to recognize the Rebel Confederacy, are manifestly incorrect. I am authorized to state that the two Governments will jointly select the arbitrator, and the question of the recognition will form the principal subject of the arbitration. The character of these negotiations has caused considerable dissatisfaction among influential circles representing those Englishmen friendly to the loyal Americans during the war. On the one hand it is said that the Tories have been using Minister Johnson for political purposes, and on the other that the Rebels have been using the Tories for their own purposes. Everything was cut and dried for Lord Stanley to close the negotiations on the very day that the Mayor was to give his banquet, so as to gain capital for the coming elections by affording Disraeli an opportunity on his first appearance for some time before the public, to say that his Government had settled everything. The conviction is that the United States are being humbugged into serving the purposes of politicians and disappointed Southerners. George N. Sanders, Judah P. Benjamin, and other Rebels have been working hard in this matter, with Laird, Wharncliffe, Roebuck, and others of a similar stripe. The friends of the loyal portion of the Union fear that the honor of America is being imperilled, and some think that the whole thing is the working of a deep plot formed by the English sympathizers with the Rebellion and the Southern emissaries and exiles now here to secure a basis for the settlement of the claims satisfactory to themselves before Grant's inauguration, hoping for a decision against the United States as some compensation to the Rebels for their defeat in the war. This Southern triumph is expected if the present Governments of the two countries appoint the arbitrator and commission. Intelligent people here unite in the belief that the question should be settled by the incoming English Liberal and General Grant's Republican administrations, which will represent the actual sentiments of the people both of England and America.

FILIBUSTERISM.

How the "World's" Sensational Report was Exploded.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning says:—

Some dissipated and seedy adventurers who are pining for blood and treasure have been trying to get up an excitement among the military mono-maniacs of this city with a view to organize an army for the ostensible invasion of Cuba. Of course everything relating to the expedition is involved in the greatest mystery, and the Spanish Consul, it is needless to say, will be kept in utter ignorance of the whole affair until after the departure of the last vessel. Marshal Murray's shrewdest and most expert detectives have not been able to obtain the slightest clue. The Surveyor of the Port, with his deputies, and two hundred or more inspectors, are completely baffled, they not having the slightest knowledge of the chartering of any steamers. In fact, the only person having any knowledge of the great secret is an enterprising reporter, and he has already communicated the important revelations to an astonished and unsuspecting public. The entire details of the movement are given with that mathematical exactitude for which some journals are so justly famous. The various points of departure whereat the invaders are to rendezvous before embarking are mentioned with a coolness that would seem to indicate that the leaders fear no interruption from the United States authorities. The prominent officers are all named, and it is furthermore stated that commissions have been issued to 47 officers, 30 of whom were field officers during the Rebellion, and the majority of the rank of Colonel. No sutlers have yet been appointed, and it is further announced that applicants for Quartermaster's commissions must be of undoubted integrity and possess considerable influence among the provision and clothing merchants of the city, as diplomatic service of a somewhat delicate nature may be required of them before leaving for the seat of war. The brass-button "gentry" who daily crowd the entrances to the several hotels were quite elated yesterday in view of the coming carnival of blood. Their worn and seedy semi-military habiliments seemed to have received, here and there, an additional furbishing. They eagerly and excitedly discussed the probabilities of war. All wanted commissions, but none knew how to obtain them. There were many inquiries as to who was Fitzgibbon, the valiant chieftain. When it was ascertained that the nearest approach to a filibustering expedition was the existence of a recruiting office for Cuban emigrants, there was considerable merriment, particularly as Dick Taylor, Baldy Smith, Colonel Kerrigan, and others, celebrated in times past, knew nothing of the revolutionary movement. The Custom-House authorities don't wish to be asked silly questions, and Marshal Murray emphatically states that he has had no conversation with a "revolutionary reporter" from any paper regarding the great expedition. The only parties who seem to attach any importance to the affair are some of the attaches of the Spanish Consul, who appear to consider every person making any inquiries an enemy to the Spanish Government.

WASTE PAPER.

What Was Gathered Up in General Grant's Office.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning contains the following:—

This is a mournful story we have from Washington. General Grant has ordered General Badeau to destroy all letters asking for office. "The consequence was to-day that General Badeau had a pile of waste paper on his table two feet high." Our vigilant correspondent, determined at any expense to be ahead with the news, and to utterly confound and overwhelm those mendacious and wretched prints which claim to be organs of public opinion, has succeeded in obtaining, at a large expense, from the experienced colored gentleman who takes charge of General Grant's waste-basket, some of the remnants of these valuable contributions. We regret that most of these letters are in fragments, but, such as they are, we hasten to lay them before our readers:—

Silver Springs, Nov. 4, 1868.—To the High and Mighty, the Most Illustrious Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States.—Honored Sir:—I see by this morning's paper that you have been chosen President by a larger vote than even that received by my worthy friend and colleague, General Jackson, whose administration I took a prominent part in running. I need not say to you that this triumph is altogether occasioned by my insisting that my son Francis should be placed upon the ticket at New York as Vice-President. I compelled Frank to make this sacrifice in order to strengthen your ticket, and I know that you are too honorable a man to hesitate to acknowledge this obligation. I have one boy, M——y, who has been out of work for some time, not getting along very well with his last employer, and who would make a very good Chief Justice in the place of Chase. I think you can have no trouble in removing Chase, as the Senate would not dare to cross the will of its great leader. Frank himself deserves a good deal of consideration for his sacrifices. It would not do to call my dear friend Johnson home from England, although I think Frank would do best in the London mission; but if you should send McCulloch back to his Fort Wayne bank, and make Frank Secretary of the Treasury, you will certainly have the whisky frauds investigated. I have 398 other relatives, mostly cousins, grandchildren, and so on, a list of whom I will send to you before your inauguration, with the names of places to which I wish them appointed.

Yours faithfully, F. P. B——r, Sr.

P. S. I have a pleasant room at Silver Springs, and heaps of cigars, to which you are always welcome.

—

Auburn, Nov. 4, 1868.—My Dear Sir:—My visit and the extremely lucid and eloquent speech which I have had the honor to make here, have fulfilled my highest anticipations by securing your election as President of the United States. No intelligent man, no lover of his race, no man who believes that the mysterious chords which bind the human race in one affinity, and which give Governments that perennial, definitive, and abstract relation which can only be seen in a concrete nationality, will doubt that my words, fitly spoken, decided the votes of millions of your countrymen, and gained for freedom this abounding triumph. I have been longer in office than any statesman since the beginning of the Government. I have now no higher ambition than to catch the perch that abound in the streams, to see the corn grow in the valleys, and to contemplate from afar the icy beauties of Alaska and the verdant glories of St. Thomas. But I have many valued friends in the city of New York, and I feel that it is proper for me to ask your Excellency, in distributing the positions that now fall to your gift, to remember these gentlemen. I shall be satisfied if you will appoint them to the Collectorship, the Naval Office, the Surveyorship of the Port, the vacant Judgeships, Revenue places, and Marshalships that are at your disposal. I expect my valued friend, T—— W——, home by the next steamer, and he will send you a list of the gentlemen whose service it will be necessary for you to have in your administration. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W—— H. S——.

—

Executive Mansion, Washington, Nov. 6, 1868.—My Dear Grant:—After the 4th of next March I shall be an humble individual. I coaxed Seymour to go out on that trip, feeling sure that his journey would give you a larger majority in each of those States. I took a trip myself in 1866, and I know what came of it. There is nothing to help a vote better than this swinging round the circle business. I have stood by the Constitution and the Union. I commit to your hands the Constitution and the flag with thirty-six stars. My sands of life have nearly run out. I have been Alderman of my native village, member of Congress, Governor of the State, United States Senator, Vice-President, and President. I ask nothing for myself, but there are a few honest men that I commend to your attention. Mr. Perry Fuller, in New Orleans, should, by all means, be kept in his place. Mr. Henry A. Smythe, in New York, would make a good Secretary of the Treasury. I especially beg that you will not disturb Mr. Fessenden's relatives who now hold office, nor interfere with the contracts of Mr. Ross and Mr. Henderson. You see, Grant, old fellow, that we Presidents have got to keep our bargains, and it would be mighty rough on a man when he goes back to Tennessee to find his successor going back on him. Yours, A—w J——n.

—Kellogg, who painted Chief Justice Taney, will also paint Chief Justice Chase.

—Mr. Groesbeck, of impeachment fame, has about the finest private gallery in Cincinnati.

—Rosa Bonheur has been unable to paint for two months on account of a felon on her thumb.

—The French are to be allowed to sing the Marseillaise.

—Attorneys and barristers in England are to become one.

THIRD EDITION

WILMINGTON.

The Supreme Council of the Knights of Pythias.

Religious Affairs in the Monumental City.

Knights of Pythias.

Wilmington, Nov. 11.—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias adjourned the annual session last evening, to meet again in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the second Tuesday in March. A constitution was adopted for the entire order, the ritual amended, and many important changes made. The delegates from the various States were splendidly entertained during their stay by the Grand Lodge of Delaware. The most important action taken during the session was the refusal to recognize a proposed branch of the order styled "Conclaves."

Taking the Veil.

Baltimore, Nov. 11.—This morning Miss Hannah O'Neill, of Pittsburg, and Miss Martha J. Martin, of Baltimore, received the black veil at the convent of the Sisters of Mercy in this city.

Ship News.

New York, Nov. 11.—Arrived, steamship Java, from Liverpool.

The Weather.

Buffalo, Nov. 11.—A heavy snow-storm prevails, with a gale on the lake.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—In the matter of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas and Joseph Greveland and James Holland, charged with the murder of Michael Gallon, the Judge granted the motion for their discharge from custody under the two term rule.

The decision of the Court was upon the general ground that penal statutes were to be construed strictly; and that, although the act of 1867 said that nothing therein should be taken to affect the meaning of the term rule under the act of 1785, yet there was a special clause saying that persons in homicide cases not tried would be bailed at the end of four of the terms therein created (one month each), which superseded the other general expression and demanded a primary consideration.

Catherine Steele was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Sarah Farren. It was testified that one Sunday she applied abusive names to the prosecutrix, who lived in an upper story of the house in which she dwelt, and when the prosecutrix went down to have an explanation of such conduct, the prisoner made a furious attack upon her with a bucket and brick.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Stroud—Sparks vs. Haskins. An action to recover for the board of a child. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $147.

William Boening vs. Joseph D. Koecker, bail for Healy & Co. An action upon a bail bond. Verdict for plaintiff, $[illegible]7·46.

John Kater vs. Henry Shelby. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff's property from water caused to flow upon his premises by a brick wall which the defendant constructed across an alley-way running by plaintiff's yard. Verdict for plaintiff for $700.

Caleb Pierce vs. William B. Hood. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff $15·95.

Barnabas Hammit vs. David Falls & Co. An action to recover for coal sold and delivered. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Hare—Dungan vs. Walker. An action to recover for the loss of a mule. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff $[illegible]8·50.

Andrew Johnson vs. William Boyd. An action to recover for painting a row of houses in Annetta street. The defense set forth that the painting was not done according to contract. Verdict for the defendant.

Bishop, Son & Co. vs. Bishop & Simons. An action to recover for money loaned. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Allison, Ludlow, and Brewster.—Exceptions to the report of the jury in the matter of the opening of Spring Garden street were argued this morning, they coming up in the regular order of road business.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The feeling of indignation towards Mr. McCulloch for the part he has recently played in complicity with Wall street stockjobbers and gold gamblers is very great, and the general opinion is that the recent semi-official despatches from Washington relating to the reissue of three per cent. certificates and greenbacks were designed to influence the markets for speculative purposes. That the Treasury ring operated largely upon these to their own profit in governments, gold and stocks is well known, and much scandal has been brought upon the department in consequence, the condemnatory expressions almost universally employed with regard to Mr. McCulloch himself being much stronger than we care to reproduce, but that they are well deserved we see no reason to doubt. It is needless to say that the Treasury has taken no steps towards reissuing either certificates or greenbacks, and there is no probability of either being done in violation of law and public sentiment. It is, however, said that although he has given no instructions on the subject he considers he has discretion to reissue the $17,000,000 of three per cent. certificates which have been redeemed, in the event of the necessity arising. We observe that all the city papers, without reference to party, have been unanimous in their condemnation of these proposed reissues and Mr. McCulloch's stockjobbing and inconsistent telegrams, and either accuse him of corrupt motives or insinuate that he is influenced by them. The banks, it is true, are by no means strong, and their loanable resources are very small; but it is not the business of the Treasury to resort to expedients for either contracting or inflating the currency and making all pleasant for the Treasury ring at the expense of speculators on the opposite side. The department is not called upon to dabble either in stocks or the money market, or to bull or bear stocks, gold, or government securities, and it is high time that the President should enlighten Mr. McCulloch upon this view of the subject. Those who followed in the wake of the Treasury ring find that they have been deceived by false promises, and have arrived at the conclusion that there will be no inflation and that the ring have already accomplished their object by selling out their stocks, gold, and governments on the recent rise. The banks are sending considerable amounts of currency to the South and Southwest, and the drain in this direction will quicken with the movement of the cotton crop."

From the Tribune.

"Money was easy at the opening at 7 per cent., but at the close became more active, loaning at 7 per cent. in gold. There were rumors of a renewal of the lockup, which appear well founded. The despatches from the West stating that one of the Milwaukee banks was in trouble and that others were in an unsafe condition also, had the effect of making lenders more cautious.

"Sterling exchange was stronger and more active at quotations:—London 60 days, 109¼@109⅜; London, sight, 109⅞@109¾; London, prime commercial, 108⅝@109; Paris, long, 5·17½@5·16¼; Paris, short, 5·15@5·14⅜; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·17½; Swiss, 5·18¾@5·17½; Hamburg, 36@36½; Amsterdam, 41@41⅛; Frankfort, 40¾@41; Bremen, 79¼@79½; Berlin, 71⅝@72⅛.

"The aggregate amount of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Nov. 10, 1868, was $2,943,195."

Principal and Interest in Gold.—The First Mortgage fifty-year seven per cent. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax* are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall street, New York, at 97½ per cent., and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, giving fuller information, may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in exchange, at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE GREAT CARD DEPOT.
THE LAST NOVELTY.
WEDDING
AND
PARTY INVITATIONS.
New style of VISITING CARDS.
Call and examine our SAMPLES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS.
9 1mws8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.
A large assortment of new styles of French Paper
Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped.
Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis.
JOHN LINERD,
10 12 mws No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FOURTH EDITION

THE WEST.

The Missouri State Election—Indian Operations on the Plains—A Railroad Accident.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Recent Election.

St. Louis, Nov. 11.—The *Republican* says 101 counties give McClurg, Governor, a majority of 11,619, and figures the lower house of the Legislature at 80 radicals, 57 Democrats, and 7 doubtful. The Senate will stand 25 radicals and 9 Democrats.

The *Democrat* says 103 counties give Grant a majority of 21,817 and McClurg 16,343, and thinks the counties to hear from will give small Democratic majorities. It claims 92 members of the lower house of the Legislature, without counting uncertain counties.

Advices from the Plains.

A Denver despatch says about three hundred Ute Indians left Maxwell's ranche last week on an expedition against hostile Indians.

Miners from Montana report the mining season about closed. The weather on the mountains is cold, although little snow has fallen. About six inches of snow has fallen at St. Paul since Sunday night.

Congressional Elections.

The Second Congressional District of Illinois is claimed to be the banner district of the United States, having given General Farnsworth 14,418 majority.

Official returns from 57 counties in Illinois show an increase on the popular vote for Congressmen at large, in two years, to be 44,000.

Thanksgiving.

Governor Fletcher has appointed the 26th inst. as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

Railroad Catastrophe.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Pittsburg, Nov. 11.—An accident occurred on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad early this morning. A stock train coming East, when near Saw Mill Run Trestle, was thrown from the track, and two of the cars, loaded with horses, thrown from the trestle to the ground.

None of the *attaches* of the train were seriously injured. Several of the horses were killed, and the trestle-work was considerably damaged, causing a detention of the trains on that route.

Vessel Ashore.

Boston, Nov. 11.—The barque Francis Bowoment, from Ardressan for Providence, went ashore yesterday morning on Jones' Ledge, Westbury, and lies in a bad position. An attempt to get her off will be made to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Nov. 11.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Reading, 96⅞; Canton Co., 46; Erie, 38⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 98⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107¼; Michigan Central, 11[illegible]; Michigan Southern, 87½; New York Central, 118⅝; Illinois Central, 141; Cumberland preferred, 35; Virginia 6s, 54½; Missouri 6s, 88¾; Hudson River, 122½; 5-20s, 1862, 108⅞; do. 1864, 106½; do. 1865, 106⅞; do. new 109⅝@109⅞; 10-40s, 104½. Gold 134½. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 9¼.

New York, Nov. 11.—Cotton quiet at 24½c. Flour market favors buyers, but without decided change; sales of 7500 barrels. Wheat dull and declining; sales of 3800 bushels white California at $2·40@2·46½. Corn dull; sales of 41,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·14@1·16½. Oats heavy and lower; sales of 24,000 bushels at 71c. Beef quiet. Old mess pork, $28·50; prime, $24@25. Lard dull; steam 16⅞@17c. Whisky quiet.

Baltimore, Nov. 11.—Cotton dull, nominally 25c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; prime to choice, $2@2·20; good, $1·65@1·75. Corn dull; new white 75@85c.; yellow, 90@92c. Oats dull at 70c. Rye dull and nominal. Pork active at $29·00. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17¾c.; clear sides, 18c.; shoulders, 13½@14c. Lard dull at 18c.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	119	Pac. Mail S. Co.	115¼
N. Y. and E. R.	38¾	Toledo & Wab.	57¾
Phil. and Rea. R.	96⅞	Mil. & St. P. com.	68
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	81⅞	Adams Express Co.	46
Cle. and Pitt. R.	83⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co.	27½
Chi. and N. W. com.	80⅞	U. S. Express	44
Chic. and N. W. prf.	82⅞	Tenn. 6s, new	67
Chi. and R. I. R.	102⅝	Gold	134
Pits. F. W. and Chi.	107	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 11

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.	
$1000 U S 6s, '81..cp......113¾	20 sh 2d & 3d R......b5. 50
$4000 do......113⅜	200 sh Penna R...opg. 53¼
$2000 City 6s, Old......101	100 do...opg&in. 53¼
$[illegible] Pa 6s, 2series......106¼	13 do......d b. 53⅜
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s......c. 96¾	38 sh Leh V R ls.2d. 55
$2000 Phil & E 7s....'48. 89	100 sh Read R..b5&in..48 3-16
$2000 Leh 6s gold l...... 93	100 do......b10. 48¼
6 sh C & Am......ls.128½	100 do....b5&in. 48¼
50 do......2d.128½	200 do......ls.o10. 48¼
5 do...... 128½	100 do......b10. 48½
[illegible] sh Bk N A......244	100 do......ls.c.48 1-16
100 sh Hest'vle......b5. 10¾	100 do...... 48·31
100 sh 13th & 15th...2d. 16½	100 do...... 48¼
SECOND BOARD.	
$1800 City 6s. New..ls..102½	100 sh Norrist'n......ls. 67
$[illegible] do..New......102¾	2 sh Mor C Pf...... 72
$2000 Pittsb'g 6s..sawn 70	200 sh Big Mt......b60. 6½
12 sh Cent Nat Bk...121	

FURNITURE.

I. LUTZ,
FROM PARIS,
No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.
Just received, a fresh stock of fancy articles of
FURNITURE,
Suitable for Holiday and Wedding Presents.
These articles of Furniture have been manufactured to order, and are warranted to stand this climate, and will be sold [10 27mwf1mrp
AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
IMPORTERS,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street,
OFFER A GREAT VARIETY OF
DINNER SETS,
DECORATED TO THEIR ORDER IN FRANCE,
AT [9 28 mwf3mrp
VERY LOW PRICES.

L. T. WILSON,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
No. 8 North SEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [11 2 mwf1mr

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Losing a Crown without a Struggle—Sporting News.

Filibusters Going to Cuba.

FOREIGN.

Dethroned Without a Struggle.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, Nov. 11.—The political news to-day is unimportant. Advices have been received here that Imaum of Muscat has been dethroned without a struggle, and that the Chief of the Wahabees succeeds to the sovereignty.

FROM NEW YORK.

An Attempt to Capture Cuba.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Nov. 11.—The *Evening Post* says a piratical enterprise exists in this city whose object is the capture of Cuba. It is said money has been already subscribed to aid the movement to the extent of half a million dollars, and recruits are now being engaged.

A Havana letter says the Governor-General of Cuba recently said that if he caught any foreigner on the island in arms against the Government he would hang him.

New York, Nov. 11.—In the trotting at Waverley Park, N. J., between gentlemen's horses; match, $1000; mile heats; best 3 in 5 to wagon, the bay gelding Eddy beat the sorrel gelding Beppo on a heavy track in the excellent time of 2·42, 2·41, and 2·40, making the first dead heat in 2·45.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	119⅜	Toledo & Wabash	57¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	38¾	Mil. & St. Paul com.	68
Ph. and Rea. R.	97⅜	Adams Express	46
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84¾	Wells, Fargo Exp.	27¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	84⅞	U. S. Express Co.	44
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	81½	Tennessee 6s, new	67
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	82⅝	Gold	134½
Chi. and R. I. R.	103	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	107½		

Hearings at the Central Station.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, Henry Snyder had a hearing upon the charge of the larceny of a lot of carpenter's tools.

James B. Owen testified—That about three months since, while he was working at a place on Thirteenth street, the accused came to him representing himself as very poor, and asking for work; I gave him work; that night the building where I was working was broken into and a lot of tools valued at $25 was stolen; the accused was seen in the house packing them up by a lady; I only saw him again half an hour since and had him arrested. Held in $800 bail for a further hearing to-morrow.

Also, Gustave Gescht had a hearing upon the charge of behaving disorderly on the streets, and was committed for thirty days.

Also, Cornelius Boyer, living at No. 225 Acorn alley, and Joseph Williams, no residence in this city, had a hearing upon the charge of entering the house of Joseph Culbert, No. 726 South Twentieth street, and stealing therefrom goods, clothing, table linen, etc., to the value of $300. Held in $2000 bail each for a further hearing.

CARPETINGS.

NEW ARRIVALS.
Opening Daily,
CARPETINGS,
Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels,
OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222 Chesnut Street.

1868. FALL. 1868.
"GLEN ECHO MILLS."
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CARPETINGS.
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

FALL OPENING.
CARPETINGS.
ELEGANT WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
PARLOR, HALL, AND STAIRS TO MATCH,
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 16 wfm2m Between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

LOOKING GLASSES.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE CITY.
ROGERS' GROUPS,
SOLE AGENCY.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
9 25 fmw3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 5 8